The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28531—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs.	A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31	8
Heart Bottle	28	12
O. B.	27	0
Glentromie	26	0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Sept
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,300	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 21, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting;

Being followed by s. s. JAVA, 1465 tons, on 12th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 13th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good. Our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual. No Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 26 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,

G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Sd.) H. F. W."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.

(Sd.) W. H. DEM."

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S

CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.

(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.
WORM BALLS.
DIURETIC BALLS.
COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.

Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Credit. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				Cash. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.	Credit. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
20	0	22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	11	0	12	0
					A favourite White Dinner Wine.					
20	0	22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	11	0	12	0
					A fine red full-bodied Wine.					
24	0	27	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	0	14	8
					Distinguished for flavour and aroma.					
24	0	27	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	13	0	14	8
					This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.					
33	0	37	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	8	19	8
					This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.					
21	0	23	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	8	13	0
					A good light refreshing Wine.					
24	0	27	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	From the Bordeaux Dist.	13	8	15	0
					Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.					
33	0	37	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	Very rich and fine	17	8	19	8
					Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT

COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

NOW ON,

AND WILL CONTINUE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

UNRIVALLED ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

New and Fashionable GOODS of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price

FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN	Rs. 21.	CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN	Rs. 18.	

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 8th September, 1891.
SKATING CLUB SESSION,
(5 to 7 p.m.).
LADIES' SESSION, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.
EVENING SESSION, 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S EUROPEAN STRING BAND.
An experienced EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is in attendance.

NUGENT & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "RANNOCK" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1891. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th Sept, 1891.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of this Company is declared payable on and after the 14th inst., at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, at the registered office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register THIS DAY, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 12th instant (both days inclusive).

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Managers.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1891.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 31st day of August last, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 1,20,000 by the creation of 300 new shares of Rs. 200 each.

By Order of the Board,
MOWJEE NARANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Dated 3rd September, 1891.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN-TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Gonne Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.
OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents :—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1891 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, here, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and opressions, had, done, or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 11th day of August, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STORES noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for three years from 1st April, 1892.

Embroideries, laces, badges, head-dresses, &c., &c.

2.—Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as Earnest-Money. Cash or Notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4.—The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of his contract within fourteen days from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his Earnest-Money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7.—Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1891, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, The 15th July, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of 4,65,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at noon on Wednesday, 14th October, 1891 (29th Kunni 1067), when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Commercial Agent on an eight-anna stamp paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the re-sale of the contract.

as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

7. The salt shall be delivered into the following Bankshalls or Godowns at the cost of the contractor :—

	Maunds.
Alleppey	2,50,000
Quilon	1,30,000
Munambum	55,000
Trevandrum	30,000

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April 1892.

9. The salt should be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 82½ English lbs. to one Indian Maund.

At Munambum, Quilon and Trevandrum weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment except 3 pies per Maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Commercial Agent specying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contracter to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty, that may be in force at the time of import, has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the latest from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. ROHDE,
Commercial Agent,
Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 8th August, 1891.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
AWARDED
D. MACROPOLO
—FOR—
GENERAL
EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

		Rs.	
Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " " " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50	Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	" " " 25	"	7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25	"	6
Trabucos	" " " 25	"	3
Caliope	" " " 50	"	5
Semirami	" " " 100	"	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. " 2	" " "	4	0
Do. " 3	" " "	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. " 2	100 "	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	85
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONSFIELDS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,
BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0	0
" 1885	£388,156	0	0
" 1886	£955,039	0	0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 111 High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5th Bombay L. I., 6 p. m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 5 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.
Fire Brigade Parade, Municipal Office, 5 p. m.
Polo at 5 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Rohilla (s), from London. Yesterday :—Himalaya (s), from Karachi ; Maple Branch (s), Middlesbrough ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar ; and City of Dundee (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mount Lebanon, entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Robilla, entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s.s. Rohilla will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 10th instant.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The game to-day will be Y. M. C. A. vs. a Scratch Team. All desirous of playing should turn up at 5-15 p.m. sharp in white jerseys, and it is hoped there will be a large turn-out in view of the approaching tournament.

FIRE.—Yesterday a *hakim* named Syed Mahomed, living at Fool Lane, Jail Road, was boiling some drug when a mattress lying near the fire got ignited. An alarm was immediately raised and fire-engines from Byculla and Pydownee stations put in an early appearance, but they were not required as the fire was put out by the people before their arrival.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., this evening, at six o'clock, weather permitting :—

Quadrille	Cox and Box	Coote.
Overture	Der Koenig Lieutenant	Emiltill.
Valse	Goldene Myrthen	Fahrbach.
Selection	I Puritani	Bellini.
Song	Agnus Dei-Mozart (Cornet Solo)	Godfrey.
Polka	The Nightingale	Moos.

PALITANA.—Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, with 25 followers, leaves for Palitana to-day, to perform the Karaj ceremony of his grandmother, the dowager Rani Ihalima, who died at Palitana at the ripe old age of eighty-five on the 29th August last. The deceased Rani belonged to the Dharamgdra family. The prince has received a large number of letters and telegrams from sympathetic Chiefs and Sirdars of Gujrat and Kathiawar, and visits from friends in Bombay, both Europeans and natives.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of a Hindu girl aged 14 years. The deceased who was married to one Gungaram four years ago frequently quarrelled it would seem with her mother-in-law. On Tuesday last she went amissing. A search was made, but as she could not be found the matter was reported to the police, and her body was found yesterday in a tank near Byculla flats. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—A correspondent writes to us :—There is no doubt that the invention of the telephone has been of great benefit to the public, but there can be no guarantee that its utility may not at times be abused. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, at two o'clock, a certain native gentleman who has a house in Mandvi is reported to have dreamt that one of the houses in the neighbourhood was on fire. Having started from his ominous dream, he began to wonder whether he had dreamt aright. Now it happened by a strange coincidence that a few Hindu merchants were maintaining a rather excited discussion at this unusual hour in the front of an opposite godown, while a torch lamp happened to have been just extinguished. The scent of the newly extinguished lamp, added to the untimely bustle, left no doubt that the dream was nothing but a timely warning from the all-protective Providence. No time was to be lost. There was a telephone close by on the verandah. Intelligence was at once sent to the nearest police-station that the godown was on fire, and it was responded to within a quarter of an hour with six fire engines, an escape ladder and as many of the police superintendents as could come up in time ; and to complete the comedy, which would have been quite impossible, but for the telephone wire, the proprieters of the neighbouring houses, who were at the time enjoying a sweet slumber in their Cumballa Hill residences, were, within the next quarter of an hour or so, present on the spot to prevent their houses from being utterly destroyed by fire. In the meantime road pipes were opened and there was only a signal wanted to bring the engines into regular play. But the police found to their vexation that their trouble was needless. This was certainly bad, and something must be done to prevent a future recurrence.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

THE following is the revised programme of the Indian Reliefs to be carried out during the season 1891-92 :—

OUTWARD.

Troops to be conveyed.	Ship.	Portsmouth.	Arrives India.	Station of Battery or Battalion in India.
		1891	1891.	
19th Hussars and drafts.	Euphrates	Sept 2	Bo, Sept 28	19th Hussars, Bangalore.
K batty, R H A, 49th Field batty R A, and details.	Malabar	Sept 16	„ Oct 13	K batty, Lucknow; 49th baty, Secunderabad.
6th, 23rd, and 33rd Field batteries, R A, & drafts.	Crocodile	Sept 30	„ Oct 25	6th batty, Saugor; 23rd batty, Bangalore; 33rd batty, Secunderabad.
Drafts	Serapis	Oct 14	„ Nov 9	—
47th Field batty, R A, and drafts.	Euphrates	Nov 12	Kura, Dec 8.	47th batty, Kurrachee.
2nd batt Argyll and Sutherland High, and drafts.	Malabar	Nov 26	„ Dec 22	2nd batt Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Dagshai.
			1892.	
Drafts	Crocodile	Dec 10	Bo, Jan 7,	—
1st batt Royal W Surrey to Malta; 1st Royal W Kent thence to India; also details.	Serapis	Dec 24	Kura, Jan 19.	1st batt, Royal West Kent, Chakrata.
		1892.		
Drafts	Euphrates	Jan 23	Bo, Feb 18.	—
1st battCameron High to Malta ; 2nd Royal Scots thence to India ; also drafts.	Malabar	Feb 4	„ Mar 1	2nd batt Royal Scots, Wellington.
Drafts	Crocodile	Feb 20	„ Mar 19	—
Drafts	Serapis	Mar 3	„ Mar 29	—

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To leave India.	Arrives Portsmouth.	Troops to be conveyed.
Euphrates	Bo, Oct 7	Nov 2	1st Dragoon Guards*, and details.
Malabar ..	„ Oct 21	Nov 16	P batty, R H A, 79th Field batty, R A, and details.
Crocodile..	„ Nov 4	Nov 30	38th, 61st, 78th Field battrs R A, and details.
Serapis ..	„ Nov 18	Dec 14	2nd Liverpool Regt from India to Aden ; 1st Connaught Rangers, thence to England ; also details.
Euphrates	Kura, Dec 16	Jan 11	28th Field batty R A, and details.
Malabar ..	„ Dec 30	Jan 25	Details.
Crocodile...	Bo, Jan 15	Feb 10	2nd batt Bedford Regt, and details.
Serapis ..	Kura, Jan 27	Feb 22	Details.
Euphrates	Bo, Feb 26	Mar 23	1st batt Suffolk Regt, and details.
Malabar ..	„ Mar 9	Apr 4	Details.
Crocodile..	„ Mar 29	Apr 24	Do.
Serapis ...	„ Apr 6	May 2	Do.

* A squadron will be landed in Egypt to relieve 17th Lancers who will be conveyed in the same vessel to England.

Everyone knows how constant were the little worries about the cost of the thousand necessaries in a household where there is a growing family of little ones, in the menage of the late Princess Alice, and how frequently the maternal purse strings in England had to be loosened in answer to letters bearing the Hesse-Darmstadt postmark. But there are worse worries than a lack of pence, and I am sorry to learn that some new difficulties have arisen between the Queen's Imperial, and perhaps just a little imperious, eldest daughter and eldest grandson. It is rumoured that certain matrimonial projects in the Royal Family are at the bottom of the difference of opinion which has arisen between the Emperor and his mother, but the fact is the dispositions of the Imperial couple are too much alike for them to agree perfectly for long together.

CRICKET.

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL VS. ARROW C. C.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on Saturday, on the Marine Lines, ending in a win for the latter by 55 runs.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM C. C.

THE fifth match of the season of the Elphinstone College Gymkhana was played against the Islam Cricket Club on the Cooperage last Saturday, when the latter sustained a defeat by 16 runs on the results of the first innings. The bowling on either side proved superior to the batting, and particularly the Islam Cricket Club lost all ground before Messrs. Taleyarkhan and Sykes, who took five and three wickets for 15 and 6 runs, respectively. The Islam Cricket Club had scored only 2 runs at the fall of seven wickets, when Mr. Gandevia who followed, hit off about a 12 to his credit with no less than half a dozen chances. The Islam Cricket Club scored 26 runs in all, while the College Gymkhana knocked up 42. Messrs. Treasuriwalla, De Vitre, Sykes and Taleyarkhan played well for the College, while Messrs Kavas, Gandevia, and Davar on the other side deserve a mention. Though now and then a good chance was lost, the College Gymkhana showed this time better fielding than they have hitherto shown.

MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

THE return match between the above Clubs was played on Saturday afternoon on the ground opposite Sailors' Home and terminated in a draw in favour of the Indo-Portuguese Cricket Club. Winning the toss the Indo-Portuguese took the field. Messrs. Hirjibhai and Pandlik were the first representatives at the wickets for the Municipal Club, and between them they knocked up 40, before one of them was dismissed. A change was then made in the bowling, Mr. C. D'Souza being put on, and this had the effect of getting the remaining number of the batsmen disposed of for a total of 69 runs. When the Indo-Portuguese went in, Messrs. J. Da Costa, and M. A. D'Mello were the first to face the bowling of Messrs. Mody and Sitharam. Three of the players got into double figures, Mr. D'Souza securing 18 to his own credit before retiring. By the careful batting of the remaining batsmen who played to time, eight wickets made the aggregate of 64 runs, the match thus terminating in their favour when the wickets were drawn at 6 p.m. Appended are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

D Hirjibhai, b D'Souza	22
D Pundik, c D'Souza, b Da Costa	17
E M Madon, b D'Souza	1
Mody, b D'Souza	0
N Sitharam, c D'Mello, b D'Souza	0
B Bande, b Da Costa	5
S Tomlinson, b D'Souza	10
D Da Costa, b D'Souza	4
N Katruk, b D'Souza	0
C S Howett, b D'Souza	0
A Hallums, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
N Sitharam	55	28	1	3
Mody	35	19	1	4
S Tomlinson	21	14	0	1

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

M A D'Mello, c Hirjibhai, b Mody	3
J Da Costa, b Mody	10
C D'Souza, b Sitharam	18
S J Mendousa, b Tomlinson	11
A C Vaz, b Mody	12
D S D'Souza, b Mody	4
F K D'Mello, c Hirjibhai, b Sitharam	1
P D'Souza, b Sitharam	0
A Saldanha, not out	1
A G Lopes / F G Lisboa	To bat.
Extras	4
Total	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F K D'Mello	20	16	0	0
J Da Costa	85	31	2	2
C D'Souza	70	15	5	7

G. I. P. *VS.* B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

An interesting match was played on Saturday on the ground, kindly lent for the occasion by the Y. M. C. A. by teams drawn from the sister Railways of this city resulting in a very close finish, and a victory for the G. I. P. by a narrow majority of 3 runs. The first innings having closed for 53 and 56 respectively, and the evening being yet young, the two teams continued, the one smarting under the sting of a one innings' defeat by 3 runs only and the other priding themselves on keeping their opponents score below their own. The G. I. P. now took charge of the wickets, fully determined on keeping up their wicket till the call of time, and well did they carry out this intention for, by a most remarkable coincidence, the last wicket fell on the chime of six. Powers and Mackison for B. B. and Coombs for G. I. P. did good service with the leather. Annexed are the scores :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.

Williamson, b Powers	5
Hammond, b Powers	5
Aldridge, c Powers, b Mackison	8
Knight, b Mackison	3
Brady l-b-w b Mackison	7
Coombs, run out	0
Cunningham, b Powers	23
J Green, b Mackison	0
Callaghan, b Mackison	0
Caulter, b Powers	3
G Green, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	56

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.

Printer c Cunningham, b Aldridge	15
Counsell, run out	0
Tittle, b Coombs	5
Mackison, b Coombs	1
Cooper, b Coombs	0
Hewitt st Brady, b Coombs	9
Owen, c Green, b Coombs	2
Wright, b Coombs	3
Powers, b Coombs	4
Nash, b Coombs	6
Robinson, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	53

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

318-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy vs Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina.
428-91—Craigie, L, and O—S A Ralli and others vs Dewjee Vyipall.
435-91—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Waya and others vs Memon Hajee Futtay Mahomed Remtoola.
436-91—M N Suklutwalla—Chuttoorbhooz Hemraz vs Munjee Karra.
438-91—Munsooklal, D and G—Surnsoodin Hajee Ebrahim Penker vs Balla Meya Sumsoodin Pender.
439-91—Payne, G and S—Gungaram Wagojee and another vs Shunker Chimnajee and others.
451-91—Little, S, F and N—Josee Purshotum Canjee vs Josee Dewjee Ashoo.
455-91—Wadia and G—Muncherjee Merwanjee Mehta vs Pestonjee Bhicajee Bhako Khunderao.
Postponed Long Cause.
304-90—Wadia and G—Tribhowan Venarsey vs Chakoojee Hurjeewon and another Bhaishunker and K and Muljee B B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
For Settlement of Issues.
363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur vs Wagjee Korejee and another—Little, S F and N.
Postponed Long Causes.
249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomel vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.
253-91—In person—Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.
706-89—In person—Anna Maria Duarte vs Antonio J Duarte and another—Bicknell and M—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Mr. FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
252-90—Macfarlane, E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Pathan and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.
579-90—Little, S F and N—Bezonjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapoorjee Shapoorjee Madon—Ardeshir, H and D.

THE Queen (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) must often feel the truth of the homely old saying—that is if Her Majesty is aware of its existence—that, "a son's a son till he marries a wife ; but a daughter's a daughter all her life," for the Queen's daughters have rarely ceased to be a source of happiness, but also of anxiety to their mother.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE CHESNEY has withdrawn his candidature for the political representation of North Kensington, after having accepted the offer of the local Conservative committee to contest the borough at the next General Election.

MAJOR LEVERSON, R.E., has been selected as Commissioner for the delimitation of boundaries between British and Portuguese possessions in East Africa.

THE Queen has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers Royal licence to accept and wear the Insignia of certain classes of the Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidieh, which His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their services whilst actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions with the Egyptian Army :—Osmanieh, Second Class—Brev. Col. C. H. Smith, C. B., King's Royal Rifle Corps. Osmanieh, Third Class—Capt. G. W. H. Pain, Royal West Surrey Regt. ; Capt. W. H. Besant, Norfolk Regt. ; Capt. H. A. MacDonald, D. S. O., Gordon Highlanders. Medjidieh, Third Class—Brev. Maj. F. R. Wingate, D. S. O., Royal Artillery. Osmanieh, Fourth Class—Surg. J. P. Myles, Medical Staff ; Surg. W. P. G. Graham, Medical Staff ; Capt. C. G. Martyr, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ; Vet-Surg. G. R. Griffith, Veterinary Department ; Lieut. H. W. Jackson, Gordon Highlanders. Medjidieh, Fourth Class—Capt. P. W. Machell, Essex Regt. ; Capt. H. M. Sydney, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ; Lieut. A. F. Pullen, Royal Artillery ; Lieut. R. S. Curtis, Royal Engineers.

THERE is to be a great Royal gathering in Denmark shortly. The King of Greece is at Copenhagen already. The Tzar and the Russian Imperial family are expected there and the Princess of Wales and daughters has left London for Copenhagen on a six weeks' visit.

THE Prince of Wales has gone to Homburg for the "cure." Mr. Arthur Wilson, by the way, has written to the *Review of Reviews* to confirm the statement that he never objected to baccarat, but only to high baccarat, and adds, what seems to have been almost universally forgotten, namely, that so far from disapproving of the game, he himself took part in it on both occasions when it was played at Tranby Croft.

THE most extraordinary and scandalous reports have been circulated with regard to the German Emperor's accident. Dr. Esmarch has, however, declared positively that there is nothing whatever wrong with the general health of the Emperor beyond the slight inconvenience, now fast disappearing, caused by the accident to his knee. Dr. Esmarch is married to Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-Holstein, an aunt of the Empress, and is therefore in a position to know.

ACCORDING to one of the Berlin correspondents the Emperor had partaken of a good dinner, and indulged in animated conversation, in the course of which a question of strength was touched upon. The Emperor, being gifted with great power in his right hand and arm, demonstrated the question under discussion somewhat impetuously, seizing a weighty implement and lifting it on high. At the same moment the *Hohenzollern* made a rolling movement, and the Emperor, unable to protect himself with his left hand, received a nasty, fall. He has now quite recovered, but must still have the knee tightly bandaged.

ONE of the features of the Hygienic Congress was the large number of lady members. Several of them were Indians in their native costumes. Some of the more frivolous fair seemed rather to think of the other sex than their subjects of discussion. One and all wore the Congress medals with an air of pride. A lady, apparently a Belgian, whose command of English idiom was imperfect, was overheard, by the way, to remark, apropos of the Guildhall soiree, that she supposed she had better go in her *night* dress.

To learn all the inmost secrets of Royalty we still have to go to America, despite the industry of Messrs. Yates and Labouchere in depicting the domestic doings and sayings, and even thinkings, at Windsor Castle and Marlborough House. It is accordingly in the American press that we find the following despatch :—"It is said the Prince of Naples has been badly snubbed by the Princess Maud of Wales, to whom he took the opportunity of his visit to make advances. Maud is rather the prettiest of the Prince's three daughters. Her meeting with the Prince of Naples, however, was the first time she had been brought nearer than a mere introduction to the Italian ; and her emphatic way of repelling his polite approach is said to have been amazing to the select party present on the occasion. The Prince of Naples evidently felt it deeply. It was not the first time he had been snubbed. About a year ago he went courting Princess Marguerite of Prussia. She did not like him, and would have nothing to do with him."

M. BLOWITZ makes the following observation in chronicling the Royal visits to Republican France :—

> "There slept one night this week," he points out, "on French soil one Emperor (Dom Pedro), three Kings (one of Greece and two of Servia), one Queen (Isabella of Spain), two heirs apparent (the Prince of Wales and Taib Bey of Tunis), one Emperor's brother (the Grand Duke Alexis), and one heir presumptive's wife (the Countess of Flanders). Five out of the nine were in Paris. The Republicans are in ecstasies at such a galaxy."

There is something striking certainly, in the fact that the great Republican city should be the one to which all the Kings turn in exile or in pleasure.

"IT is rumoured here" (writes a correspondent from Berlin) "that the Emperor has grown a beard during his recent voyaging." If this is indeed so, there is nothing very remarkable in the fact. Perhaps his Imperial Majesty found some difficulty in getting shaved comfortably while tossing on the rolling wave, or he may have thought that the change would improve his personal appearance, or afford protection to his throat, or lend him a graver and more responsible air. But the gossips are not to be put off with any such common place hypothesis, and they are whispering solemnly to one another that their Sovereign's nascent beard is being cultivated as an atonement—that it is intended as a mark of filial and regretful respect to the memory of the late Emperor Frederick !

MR. GLADSTONE was in excellent health when the mail left. He has been much gratified by the result of the recent byelections, and it is not improbable that he will have something to say on the subject before long. There is every likehood that the Liberal leader will be present at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation, which is to be held at Newcastle in October.

MR. HARRY FURNISS is packing his pormanteau. "The Humours of Parliament" is to go the round of the provinces during the recess between August and May. Among other places, he is to perform at *Balmoral. The Queen is to be entertained with the* humours of her noble lords and gentlemen of the House of Commons on Mr. Furniss's magic-lantern screen. More than one member who has attended the travesty has been heard to exclaim, "Stay, passing moment, thou art fair !" What the Balmoral verdict will be is as yet an open question.

MR. J. E. DALLAS, who is in charge of the construction of the Hyderabad Umarkot line, has been doing his utmost to push the works through. Very fair progress has been made for the short period the work has been going on. A convict gang is working at the Shadipalli end of the line under Mr. Alexander, Assistant Engineer. If all goes well, and the materials indented for arrive in time, the *Indian Engineering* says, the line should be ready for opening before the end of the current official year. It was proposed at first to use second-hand rails and fastenings taken from the North-Western road ; but as it has since been found that that Railway will not be able to supply the materials in sufficient quantities by the time they are required, indents have had to be sent to England.

RUSSOPHIL demonstrations have not by any means subsided in France, and the visit of the French Squadron to Portsmouth seems to have been the cause of considerable heart-burning in many quarters. M. de Kerohant, in the Royalist *Soleil*, asks that the Alma bridge across the Seine may be rechristened the "Pont de Cronstadt," because if the Empress of Russia visits Paris, as she probably will, it might hurt her feelings to cross the "Pont de l'Alma." The Russian Hymn has been called for at the military concerts at Narbonne, Havre, Toulouse, Albi, Marseilles, Cahors, Mans, Auch, Nice, Nimes, Laval, Melun, Laon, Bordeaux, Chalon sur-Saone, Sedan, Charleville, Pau, Rouen, Montauban, and Bastia. At Laval the band has been hissed for refusing to perform it. At Chaumont the municipality has resolved to join Russian with French flags on the public buildings during the autumn manœuvres. There is but one feeling in official circles here (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) about the Russophil demonstrations of the last few days. People have gone a great deal too far. The Russsian craze has with the ignorant degenerated into a disorder which would find its place in a medical dictionary under the name of Dementia Russophia.

THE Russophil demonstrations in France are being watched in Vienna (the *Times* correspondent says) with an uneasy curiosity. Nobody doubts the pacific dispositions of the French Government ; but people fear lest under the violent impulsion of a popular movement it may be driven to steer out of a safe course. But what surprises the Viennese most is that the French should evince such an unreasoning belief in Russia's power to help them. Russia is strong for defensive purposes, because no defeats on the borders of her huge territory would vitally affect the centre of the Empire, but for aggressive war, requiring the rapid mobilisation of large bodies of troops, it would be a very different affair. It is but thirteen years ago that the Russian army completely broke down, and was within an inch of utter disaster in the war with the Turks, and a great change must have come over Russia since 1878 if the mal-administration and corruption that were then rife in all the army services have been completely swept away.

THE rumour that Russia had obtained a cession of Persian territory between Astara and Ardebyl, upon the Caspian Sea, as compensation for the grant of the tobacco monopoly to Englishmen, is declared to be absolutely unfounded.

AFTER adopting a resolution inviting the Federal Council to convoke a conference of the European Powers for the adoption of a universal meridian, the sittings of the Geographical Congress were brought to a close at Berne on August 14.

AN appalling railway accident, which resulted in the death of fourteen passengers, mostly women, and serious injuries to at least twenty-four others, occurred on Monday at Zollikopen, a small station near Berne. While an excursion train conveying pleasure-seekers from the neighbouring towns and villages to the Berne celebration was waiting to be shunted, it was run into by the Paris express. The occupants of the express escaped with but slight casualties.

A PLAN for the reconstruction of the military harbour of Sebastopol has been drawn up.

ACCORDING to a Chicago telegram, President Harrison has definitely made up his mind not to accept re-nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

THE detention of the Russian vessel Moskawa in the Dardanelles by the Turkish authorities extracted from the Russian Ambassador a strongly-worded protest addressed to the Porte.

ACCORDING to the New York correspondent of the *Standard* the Attache of the American Embassy in Russia has telegraphed to the Naval Intelligence Bureau at Washington that the Czar, after witnessing the trial of a new rifle, directed its adoption in the Russian army with a calibre of ·3042. My informant (the correspondent says) considered that this departure from the [illegible] although by only 01 inch, was significant that the Franco-Russian entente is neither deep nor sincere in the highest quarters ; for, although the guns will be made in France, the difference in the calibre will prevent either a friendly or a hostile use of French cartridges in the Russian weapon, and vice versa.

THE Sultan has addressed a letter to the Emperor William (the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* declares) asking him to recommend a German officer to replace Ristof Pasha, chief of artillery, who died recently, the endeavours of France to get that post for a Frenchman having failed.

THE ex-Emperor of Brazil has not left his rooms at Vichy for some weeks. The chronic heart-disease from which he suffers is now complicated by a state of profound melancholia, from which it is impossible to rouse him.

THE Grand Duke Alexis, whose presence creates so much enthusiasm in France, bears a remarkable resemblance to his brother the Emperor (says the *World*), but he is considerably stouter, and looks much older than he really is. His manners are particularly charming, and as he entertains a strong aversion to fuss of all kinds, he is intensely bored by the constant demonstrations of which he is the object. To such an extent was the mobbing carried that he was compelled at first to swallow his one glass of water in the privacy of his hotel ; but a strong hint was given to the authorities, and he was able to attend the al fresco concert in the park without molestation. The liver affection which brought him to Vichy is of the lightest character, and he is attended by Dr. Durand Fardel (once the medical adviser of the Imperial family), who hopes to set him right in less than three weeks.

THE will, dated Jan. 15, 1890, with a codicil made June 23 last, of Sir George Macleay, of Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey, and of Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, K.C.M.G., who died on June 24 last, aged eighty-one years, at Mentone, and was for many years a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, has been proved, with personalty valued at £70,953 19s. 5d. The personal estate of the late Sir Robert Fowler, formerly M. P. for the City, has been sworn at £113,000. Lord Edward Cavendish's personalty amounts to £28,523. Other wills announced include those of Mr. John Davy Eveleigh, late of 2, Lower John-street, Golden-square, and of 6, Regent-street, military outfitter, £175,000 ; of Mr. Archibald Cockburn, late of 5, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, £105,000 ; of Mr. Brand Sapte, C.B., formerly of the Indian Civil Service, £19,000 ; of Mr. William Henry Hawker, of Pennycross, Plymouth, formerly senior partner in the firm of Coates and Co. of Plymouth, distillers, £105,789 ; of the Right Hon. William Henry, Baron Romilly, £5,393 ; of Don Pelagio Antonio de Labastiday Davalos, Archbishop of Mexico, £82,076.

AT King's Lynn borough police-court the other day, Jonn Wickham, a native of Halesworth, Suffolk, was charged with being drunk and begging. Defendant admitted the charge, but asked to be leniently dealt with, as he had served the Queen *for twenty-six years, and had taken part in the* Charge of the Light Brigade as one of the *17th* Lancers. He had seen service in the Crimea, during the Indian Munity, and in Abyssinia. Wickham was fined half-a-crown, to be paid next pension day —in October.

A HAPPY and opportune illustration (says the *St. James' Gazette*) is given by a retired naval officer of the "gunboat policy" which in the old days proved so effectual in China. Some thirty years ago an Englishman was walked through the streets of Hankow with a halter round his neck, and was compelled to make obeisance to the mandarins on board a Chinese war-junk. Within twelve hours Captain Royle, of H. M. S. Havelock, had manned two boats, cut out the junk under the eyes of a Chinese Admiral's flagship, and blown it up in sight of the inhabitants. After that Captain Royle went on shore armed only with a revolver and a big stick ; and the Chinese thought it best to let the foreign devil go where he liked in peace. Nor did the people of Hankow molest foreigners for a very long time to come.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Calvin, 1,679 tons, Captain R Dowling cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Investigator left the Government Dock yesterday and H M S Lapwing entered for repairs.

THE B I N Co's s s Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE City Line s s city of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and Miss Boyd as cabin passenger.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passangers :—Lt C S Smith, Dr Charlesworth, Mr Barnard, and 110 deck.

THE British I S N Co's s s Ronnoch, 1,172 tons, Captain F E De Faye, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from London and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo, 25 tons gunpowder and Mr Yerward as cabin passenger.

THE British s s Maple Branch, 1,735 tons, Captain A Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh, and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro.........	1591	Morgan	B	Finlay Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
„ La Seyne......	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala ..	..	....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Kaveri	..	......	L	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde...........	2193	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
„ D. Balduino .	3044	Cruciani ...	3	F Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1498	Baccarani ...	4	F Bozzoni
„ Teheran	1684	Hall	6	P & O Co
Barque Valiant..	1582	Valiant.......	10	H A H H Abdoola
S.S. Kirby Hall ..	1759	Phillips.......	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Rohilla (s)	Toeques	London, Aug 13.
7	Himalaya (s)	Mason	Karachi, Sept 4.
	Maple Branch (s)..	Anderson.....	Middlesbrough Aug 7
	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar, Aug 29.
	City of Dundee (s).	Halley	Liverpool, Aug 13.

The steamer Calvin, Captain Dowling, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The steamer Bisagno began to load yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
3	Shahzada s..........	Banks	Rangoon, Aug 28.
	Clitus s...............	Johnson	Melbourne, July 24.
	L. Londonderry s..	Arthur	Cardiff, Aug 11.
	Port Caroline s	Orr	Madras, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.—Steamers Megna, Orion, Maharaja, Assaye, Katoria and Vadala, and ship Indore.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.
	July.				
23	Canning I G..	Black	Somali coast.	31	Somali coast.
	August.				
8	Electra	Scott Smith..	Perim		
15	Falls of Inversnaid ..	Wilson	Cardiff	26	Calcutta
21	C. Comorin..	Patridge	Barry..........		
	Swinger H M's	Allen........	Seychelles ..	27	England
23	Lady Armstrong	Abbott	Cardiff		
	Cossack H M's	Cross	Zeilla		
	Lammermoor ..	Lascelles	Barry		
24	Borghese	Jefferson	Calcutta	29	Jeddah
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	25	Hodeida
	[illegible]	Topp	Kurrachee	24	Amsterdam
	[illegible]	[illegible] Horne	London		
	[illegible]	Seaton	London		Calcutta
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calcutta		London
	Guernsey	Hansen	Rangoon		PortSaid F O
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	27	Somali coast
	Blenheim......	Trattles........	Java	25	Sandy hook F O
26	Africa	Franks	Zanzibar	27	London
27	Duke of Devonshire ...	Long	Calcutta		London
28	P. Sophie....	Bakker	Batavia	28	Amsterdam
	R. Rubattino	Merello........	Bombay		Genoa
	Ballaraat ..	Ashdown	Sydney		London
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
29	Terra	Petersen	Kurrachee ..	29	Dunkirk
	Coromandel..	Reeves	Calcutta		London
	Independent.	Schall	Samarang ..		Port Said FO
	Palestina......	Desider	Mussowa ..	30	Mussowa
	Denderah ..	Beelendoff	Sydney	29	Hamburg
30	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	1	Hodeida
	Aspatria	Veale...........	Kurrachee ..	30	Dunkirk
	Tanjore.......	Raffin	Bombay	1	Jeddah
	Neckar	Roben	Bremen	31	China
31	Caxo	Ward............	Java		PortSaid F O

Aden, August 31.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kirby Hall s—34 bales wool, L Chatoor ; 4,000 cwts wheat : William Bell and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Clyde s—36 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee ; 32½ cwts fishmaws, B Sajeen ; 29 bales hides and 3 bales skins, P Dhanjee ; 246 cwts gum, E Gangjee and Co ; 102½ cwts, J Sawjee ; 8¾ cwts ivory, C Ebram ; 4 cases curiosities, Ardeshir and Byramjee.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Iran s—8,000 cwts wheat, F L Batlibai and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwara s—200 bales cotton, B Hurdayall.
FOR HONGKONG.
Theran s—100 bales twist, P F Talati ; 25 tons old iron, G Moloobhai ; 112½ cwts ooplate, 7½ cwts cadoo and 10½ cwts bysobole, Kuan Lun Eaoo ; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co ; 402 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 22 cwts silarus, R E Dadachandjee ; 50 bales twist, The Jamshed M. Co.
Bisagno s—225 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai ; 50 bales twist, the Khatao Makanjee S and W Co ; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co ; 200 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 48 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Thackersee Mooljee and Co ; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co ; 125 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 106 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co ; 75 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 375 cwts onions, Allana Moosa ; 90 cwts angoor and 45 cwts kismiss, and 500 cwts sandlewood, C Ebram ; 103 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee ; 25 bales twist, K Nunjee ; 40 cases broken glass, D Mowjee.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno s—150 bales twist, The Union S and M Co ; 40 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee.
FOR KOBE.
Bisagno s—250 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bisagno s—100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.
Jellett, Capt, Bo, RA, off leave, from Poona.
SEPTEMBER 5.
Wace, Major, Bo, RA, on leave, from Kamptee.
SEPTEMBER 6.
Ward, Lt, Bo, C I Horse, on leave, from Augor.
Leader, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Middlesex, off leave, from Ireland.
Stokes, Lt, Bo, King's Own Regt, off leave, from England.
Harvey, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Hickie, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Bo, 2nd Lt, R A, on leave, from England.
Baynes, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from England.
Dalrymple, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
SEPTEMBER 7.
Younger, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 1.
Smith, Lt, Bo, RA, on duty, to Shillong.
SEPTEMBER 4.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt, A Schools, on duty, to Poona.
SEPTEMBER 7.
Leader, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex, from leave, to Mhow.
Harvey, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Abbottabad.
Dalrymple, Col, Ms Staff Corps, on furlough, to Hyderabad, Deccan.
Baynes, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, from leave, to Neemuch.
Wace, Major, Bo, RA, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 8th September, 1891.
The following drills will take place this week :—
FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-day, Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 8th September, 1891.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.
2. Messrs. W. R. Munro and M. Morrison, having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to "A" and "B" Troops, respectively.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi.........	29·671	S E	3	86·6	78·1	91	0·12	23·26	+0·22
Agra	29·692	S E	4	90·6	77·4	83	...	16·06	−8·52
Cawnpore..	29·652	E N E	5	90·5	78·1	93	0·19	31·11	..
Allahabad ..	29·598	E N E	8	91·4	78·1	87	0·66	40·20	+11·85
Jhansi	29·656	N N E	1	89·4	79·7	95	0·05	17·66	−15·05
Jacobabad ..	29·669	Calm	3	106·4	77·7	70	..	0·42	−2·44
Karachi....	29·752	W S W	16	88·0	76·8	82	..	0·01	−5·82
Ajmere....	29·735	W	16	97·8	79·1	61	..	5·09	−14·59
Deesa......	29·776	W	13	95·3	76·8	71	...	10·99	−12·51
Rajkote ..	29·812	W	10	91·9	73·7	81	...	23·59	−2·51
Veraval....	29·835	W S W	10	81·8	79·3	83	..	20·39	..
Neemuch..	29·737	W S W	18	89·8	73·6	82	..	16·11	−10·52
Indore	29·766	W	8	81·5	71·1	85	..	22·05	−3·99
Saugor	29·644	N W	2	79·3	73·6	95	4·69	41·67	+6·59
Jubbulpur..	29·648	W	4	82·4	71·6	94	2·19	49·66	+5·64
Hoshangabad	29·751	W	6	81·3	73·7	96	0·15	43·29	−2·68
Khandwa..	29·771	N W	10	80·7	75·8	82	..	23·65	−0·71
Raipur	29·605	W S W	16	81·0	72·7	97	0·40	39·98	−1·84
Nagpoor ..	29·691	W S W	14	79·4	72·4	96	0·93	29·61	−8·21
Amraoti ..	29·775	W N W	12	82·9	69·9	90	0·11	21·01	−5·48
Akola	29·786	N W	15	85·6	72·8	84	..	16·36	−9·10
Surat	29·843	W S W	L	88·5	77·0	87	..	55·10	+20·14
Malegaon..	29·848	W S W	11	86·9	72·1	75	...	12·68	−3·47
Bombay ..	29·907	W	14	82·9	77·3	80	0·48	63·86	−0·01
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·911	W	15	84·3	69·0	80	..	12·54	−2·58
Sholapore .	29·905	S W	8	87·7	69·0	80	...	14·75	−5·10
Ratnagiri..	29·931	W	7	83·9	72·9	86	0·45	84·18	−9·50
Belgaum ..	29·912	WN W	3	76·8	63·8	85	..	33·74	+1·75
Goa........	29·938	W	9	84·1	74·4	91	0·31	50·82	..
Karwar....	29·966	Calm	1	83·2	72·8	89	0·65	66·11	−39·01
Mangalore.	29·997	Calm	1	83·8	74·4	98	0·45	77·03	−21·83
Calicut	29·988	Calm	4	84·8	75·0	83	0·05	71·58	−8·92
Cochin	29·9·9	Calm	M	84·8	76·6	86	0·03	55·86	−12·78
Bangalore..	30·002	W S W	9	81·2	64·0	76	..	13·92	−0·59
Secunderabad	29·830	WN W	14	85·7	69·3	77	0·08	11·48	−8·95
Masuliptm.	29·774	WN W	6	87·5	78·6	64	..	14·91	−4·84
Bellary	29·930	W	7	92·9	72·4	66	..	4·10	−2·52
Cuddapah..	29·910	N W	..	91·1	78·4	62	..	9·08	−4·34
Madras	29·867	W	13	97·2	79·9	63	..	4·57	−7·94
Coimbatore	29·941	S	8	89·8	72·3	76	..	2·66	−1·91
Trichinopoly	29·9·2	W	10	98·1	76·8	..	..	7·05	−1·43
Negapatam	29·906	W	4	98·6	77·6	59	...	2·01	−6·49
Colombo, (6th Sept.)	29·978	S W	14	81·5	73·0	80	0·81	18·29	−2·13

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·12 (82·62) ; E. G. H.=0·20 (68·75) ; G. T. H.=0·05 (68·38) ; C. P.=0·48 (63·83).
In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly in Berar, at most stations in the Central Provinces and also at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Allahabad and Deesa, but has increased elsewhere. The general distribution has undergone a slight change, lowest readings being now reported from the neighbourhood of Allahabad and highest from Mysore and the extreme south of the Peninsula. The baric gradients are very steep over the greater part of the country and the barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report to the eastwards of Allahabad or Raipur has moved westwards and its centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Allahabad or Jubulpore. The barometer reads above the average in Sind, Rajputana, Gujrat, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at most stations in the Madras Presidency and below it elsewhere. Winds over the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Berar are affected by the storm and are moving cyclonically around the depression. The force has been fresh to strong as Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichnopoly. This morning a wind velocity of 22 miles an hour is reported from Neemuch, 20 from Karachi, 18 [illegible] Secunderabad, Nagpur and [illegible] and Rajkot and [illegible] from Bellary. The maximum temperature variations show a comparatively large defect from the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and at Sholapur and Masulipatam, while at Ajmere, Deesa, Jacobabad, Neemuch, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam the excess amounts to from 4° to 9°. The highest maximum was 106° at Jacobabad. Nights are about 6° hotter than usual in Rajputana but in all other parts of the Indian region the departures below or above the mean are small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore and Belgaum (64°). Humidity changes continue to be small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except at Neemuch, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Goa and Negapatam, where they are almost clear. Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, in Berar, the Central Provinces (except at Khandwa) and also at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar and Secunderabad. The principal amounts reported are 4·69" at Saugor and 2·19" at Jubulpore. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is somewhat week but that between Karwar and Bombay is moderately steeper than is usual at this time of year. Hence conditions are still favourable for light to moderate local showers. The barometric depression is now approaching the Central or North-West Provinces near Allahabad are Jubulpore, and, as the weather in those provinces is very unsettled, conditions are generally very favourable for more or less heavy rain there. It is also very probable that strong winds will blow over the greater part of the country adjoining the depression. Over the rest of the country a few local and scattered showers only are probable. The storm shows every tendency to move westwards. The unsettled weather conditions on and off the Malabar Coast have disappeared.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The cyclonic storm noticed near Balasore yesterday is advancing north-westward towards the North-West Provinces ; the barometer consequently has fallen over central parts of the country and risen elsewhere ; winds are cyclonic in neighbourhood of storm and blow from normal monsoon directions elsewhere, though numerous calms are reported. In the Punjab and West Coast, the force is about normal. The temperature has changed irregularly, but on the whole it has fallen, except in the North-West Provinces and Burma. General rain is reported from Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, West Coast and Central Provinces ; in Sind, Rajputana and Guzerat no rain has fallen, while in remaining Provinces, the weather has been showery. Amounts are larger in Tenasserim and some central stations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th September 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, SSW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	281
Fall of Rain	0·61
Total fall during month	10·39
„ year	64·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th September ..	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Manilla cigar is almost as extinct as the dodo, and we have taught ourselves to consume weeds of such strong Madrasi flavours that we have lost the power of appreciating the choicest products of Philippine art. The young fellows now declare that Manillas are drugged, and give them "a head." But, with an *old fogey's conservatism*, observes a correspondent, we venture to think that if fashion again prescribed Manillas the gallant sub would discover "heads" in Trichis. With the Manilla disappeared the B. and S., the successor of the ancient Nabob's "brandy pawnee," and we are now learned in the merits of Highland pot-stills, once unknown to fame. At least, if we are not, we ought to be. It is not the fault of advertisers if our knowledge of the topography and whisky-producing powers of the Highlands continues to be defective. The white coats of our youth are now mostly relegated to Black Town, and can hardly be worn without an apology. The hill pony has been superseded by the gigantic waler. Who was the first bold knight who ventured to ride a waler up to the abodes of bliss ? But we shall now stop asking conundrums. In spite of the rain, the weather is still distinctly warm, and the answering, or trying to answer conundrums, requires a cool climate. Very few double acrostics, we fancy, are answered "here in India."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favourite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

BUTTER (Scotch), in packets each As. 3; per box of 3 dozen packets Rs. 5 only. Good for Merchants. CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Almonds and Nongats, Re. 1-8-0 to 2-0-0 a lb.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Handsome French-built Miniature BROUGHAM, price Rs. 800. Bombay-built VICTORIA, price 550. Both carriages fitted with brake and practically new. Apply "N.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Six Platt's Roller Cards, 40 inches diameter. Can be seen at work in the Coorla Mills. For particulars, apply to the MANAGER or to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER and CO.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving Station—Bay C. B. Gelding, 14·2, 6 years. Believed sound, quiet to ride and drive. Open to an offer. Apply to T. M. DICHINSON, R. A., Kirkee.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. P. CLARK'S Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crockery, etc. at Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowky, TO BE SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst.

PEPSINE WINE.—Highly recommended in various forms of Dyspepsia, having a direct action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines; as a sedative, it has been used with marked and appreciable effect. Prepared by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WANTED TWO PARSEES for South-Africa, with fair knowledge of English and Gujrati. Salary Rs. 60. Free Boarding and Lodging. Security Rs. 2,000. Apply to BAMONJEE H. MATABHOY, 91, Meadow Street.

WANTED—For the Management of a well established business on the Malabar Coast—a thoroughly competent and reliable EUROPEAN ASSISTANT. One with a knowledge of shipping preferred. None need apply without first-rate references to "B.," care of this Office.

WANTED a First-Class PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER; must be a good Vignetter and able to take charge. Salary according to merit. Apply to SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR, near Cama Bag, Grant Road, from 7 to 10 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

WANTED an experienced and efficient MILL MANAGER, having a thorough knowledge of Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. Apply to "K.," enclosing certificates, care of this Paper.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and [illegible] Re-opens about the 1st October.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky, and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY Notes of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Calidas Jutha—
About 2 bales greyshirtings, 35 by 37½-38 yards.
" 30 " " 35 by 37½ "
" 5 " " 34 by 37½ "
" 1 bale " 41 by 37½ "
On account and at the risk of Mr. Umersey Govind—
About 22 bales grey fitted shirtings, 40-1 by 37-37½ yards.
" 2 " bordered " 35 by 37½
On account and at the risk of Mr Topan Edulljee—
About 51 bales grey shirtings, 46 by 37½-38 yards.
" 1 " " 35 by 38 "

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases white shirtings.
2 " white check dorias.
1 case khaki dress brocades.
5 cases Turkey-red piece-goods.
8 bales scarlet long ells.
5 " grey mulls and jacconets.
4 " grey dhooties and sarees.
On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Ellora—
V R—1 case bones.
V R—7 bundles bones.
L T—1 case bones.
1 bale country-dyed coloured piece-goods.
On account of the concerned—
10 bales grey shirtings, No. 999.
10 do do No. 345.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 8, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest market advices from Europe and America; and the Banks and Stock and Share markets having been closed to-day for the *Gunputty* holiday, there has been very little business doing locally, though some of the Produce Markets have not been altogether closed.

COTTON has been quiet in tone at previous quotations; but no transactions either for export or local consumption have transpired.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports published to-day, advise a further fall of rain over the greater portion of the Cotton area, since last Thursday, though under an inch was registered in all districts where there was any fall excepting Cawnpore, Nagpore, Oomrawuttee, Barsee, and Broach, when it had ranged from one to nearly four inches, the only districts where there had been no further fall being Bellary, where Cotton sowing was still delayed from its absence; in Julgaum and Dhulia, where more than a sufficiency had already been received; and Dhollera, where much less than the average had been registered. The condition of the crop was flourishing, and prospects good throughout the Oomrawuttee circle, and the plants could scarcely look better than they did at Barsee; and the same report comes from Broach, where the weather had become bright and seasonable. In the Bengal circle, the plants were flourishing at Agra; the crop had improved considerably at Delhi; some slight damage had been done by the excess in rain at Cawnpore; and at Beawar the plants required more rain. Seasonable weather prevailed at Wadwan, and in this and all other districts of the Dhollera circle the Cotton plants were flourishing, though more rain was needed at Veerumgaum.

WHEAT.—Only a small export business has been passing to-day in this market and prices have further given way half to one anna per cwt., making present quotations as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-8-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-1-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-11-6	"
Hard Yellow..........	"	4-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-11-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-4-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet in tone with little fresh business doing and we report a decline of one anna per cwt. both in *Linseed* and Rapeseed at our quotations, say:—

Linseed....................	Rs. 6-11-6 to Rs.6-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat.	8-0-0 to " 8-1-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-8-0 to " 7-9-0	"
Do. Red do.	6-9-0 to " 6-15-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	543	bales
Wheat	35,454	owts.
Linseed................................	4,801	"
Rapeseed	3,143	"
Poppyseed	1,960	"
Castor seed	1,337	"

FREIGHTS are declining. The Kirby Hall (s) about to sail was filled up for Liverpool with Wheat at 21s. 6d. The Knight Commander (s) about to load, has filled up for Antwerp, with Seeds, at 22s. 3d. and for Marseilles, Ground Nuts, for September shipment, have been taken at 18s. 9d. and Wheat at 21s. 6d. per ton.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 29th August, 1891, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	68,000	1,19,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	258	9	414
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	4,77,496	6,57,911	32,107	11,67,514
Total for 9 weeks.	5,45,496	7,76,911	36,107	13,58,514
Comparison. Corresponding week of previous year	85,735	72,513	2,943	1,61,191
Per mile of Ry do.	186	157	7	350
Total to corresponding date do.	6,16,361	6,51,233	23,013	12,93,607

Increase for the week .... Rs. 29,809
Decrease to date .... " 58,907

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindh-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.] Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 29th August, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,44,000
Or per mile of railway	60	144	2	206
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	7,84,905	16,05,939	34,983	24,25,827
Total for 9 weeks.	8,84,905	18,45,939	38,983	27,69,827
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	89,369	1,10,788	6,635	2,06,692
Per mile of Ry do.	54	66	4	124
Total to corresponding date do.	8,48,563	11,02,827	37,957	19,89,347

Increase for the week ....Rs. 1,37,308
Do. to date .... " 7,80,480

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for Guatemala only will be accepted at senders' risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th September 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	7	1	32 p.m.	0	22
Suez..................	7	2	10 p.m.	0	59

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 7th September 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	...	54	..	5
" Kurrachee	...	23	..	2
" Madras	...	27	..	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered......	82 66	68 55	65 31	63 36
Monday, Sept. 7	......	0 20	0 6	0 64
Total.....	82 66	68 75	65 37	64 0
Total fall to 7th September 1890	67 80	68 51	70 67	58 77
Total fall to 7th September 1889	64 91	68 19	68 93	62 14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6.

10 p.m. .. .. 79·4

MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

6 a.m. .. .. 78·5
10 a.m. .. .. 81·7
2 p.m. .. .. 84·0
4 p.m. .. .. 86·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

IMPEY—July 17, at Mount Aboo, wife of L Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—MACLEAN—August 12, in Cradley Church, Herefordshire, J C Abbott, son of late Admiral J Archer Abbott, to Nellie Buchanan, daughter of Major-Gen Maclean, of Halesend, Cradley, formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

ARCHER—LA TOUCHE—August 12, at Plumstall Church, near Chester, A M Archer, B A, M D, of Chester, son of late Rev A E Archer, Rector of Aghadoe, Killarney, to Frances Cecilia (Shelah), daughter of Major La Touche, of Oaklea, Chester.

BRADLEY—McCULLOCH—Aug. 13, at Whitewell Church, Flintshire, H Bradley, of the Madras Civil Service, Barrister-at-law, son of R H Bradley, M D, of Surbiton, to Lillias Sarah daughter of late Rev Wm McCulloch, LL D, of Cheltenham.

COLLINGWOOD—HARKNESS—August 20, at St Peter's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev Alfred N Cope, assisted by the Rev James Mackenzie, Carlton Cuthbert, son of the late George Collingwood, Hon East India Company's Home Service, to Charlotte Esme, daughter of the late Colonel George Harkness, Commandant H M 31st Regt, Madras Presidency, 17, Morningside-park.

DEIGHTON—ROBERTSON—August 14, at St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove, W H Deighton, Burmah Police, eldest son of Kenneth Deighton, Esq, of Westgate-on-Sea, to Janet, daughter of Col J Robertson, C I E, of 27, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

SOUTHEY—ALEXANDER—August 15 at St Mary's, Bryanston-square, H H Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers, son of late Col E Southey, R E, to Edith Ellen, daughter of Lady Louisa Alexander and the late H Alexander, of Forkill House, co Armagh.

WESTLAND—FERGUSON—August 13, at the parish church, Banchory-Ternan, W Westland, late of Calcutta, to Jane Birnie Learoyd, daughter of late W B Ferguson, C E, Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

HOARE—August 9, at Bombay Villa, Dale Park-road, Upper Norwood, Jane Ellis, widow of late Major J L P Hoare, of the Bombay Army, and daughter of Gen C Payne, aged 64.

MELVILLE—August 18, Robertson John Melville, late Madras Civil Service, aged 54.

MONCKTON—August 2, at Bargate Brewood, Staffordshire, Major John Edmonstone Monckton, late of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 74 years.

ROBB—August 11, at Belvedere Cottage, Lasswade, Midlothian, Louisa Caroline, wife of C Robb, merchant, Edinburgh, relict of Capt J Cairns, Bengal Pilot Service, and daughter of late W Collett, of Hackney.

SCOBIE—August 14, at Smoo House, Sutherlandshire, Barbara, daughter of late Capt M J Scobie, H E I C S, aged 80.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BOYD—September 7, at Boyd's Ice Factory, Mody Bay, Louie, the dearly beloved daughter of James Tennant and Louisa Boyd, aged 6 years and 2 months. Funeral will leave at 4 p.m., this evening.

MACDONELL—September 6, at 117, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the infant son of William and Alice Macdonell, aged 16 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—WATHEN August 29, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev T H Dodson, Margaret Caroline (Daisy), elder daughter of Colonel Ross Thompson, R E, to Henry Arthur Douglas, eldest son of the late G H Wathen, MLC, Natal and Bexhill, Sussex.

DEATHS.

CARR—September 1, at the General Hospital, Madras, James Carr, Solicitor, aged 48 years and 5 months.

CRAW—August 31, suddenly, at Doonagiree Tea Plantation, Ranikhet, William Craw, aged 38 years and 2 months.

LINCOLN—September 1, at Lahore, of cholera, Flora Hermina, the beloved wife of Henry Cecil Lincoln, of the Central Police Office, Punjab, aged 29 years and 14 days.

WINN—September 2, at Chunar, of remittent fever, Eileen Gladys, the dearly loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Herbert Winn, aged 6 months and 27 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F CONTO.—The matter has been sufficiently explained.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891.

AN article in the *Pioneer* on what that journal is pleased to call "Municipal Hysterics in Bombay" is a curious sample of the kind of interpretation to which the doings of Governments and Governors may be subjected when the interpreter is at a distance. The other day we had a Bombay paper basing upon a piece of strictly Parliamentary objurgation which Lord Wenlock had uttered to the address of Mr. Caine what looked like a charge against the Governor of Madras of using, as the statute would say, "language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace." At the same time there was a paper at Allahabad, with an equally acute exegetical sense, connecting the present controversies between the Bombay Government and the Municipality with the recent movement amongst the Parsees *apropos* of the Rajabai tower case, and attributing half the mischief to a disturbing Parsee element in the discussions. This way of interpreting events is a little too imaginative for us in these parts. The Parsees, it is true, have been much in evidence lately, but it so happens that they have been in due coordination with other elements in the Corporation during the pending controversy with Government. One prominent member of the community certainly has taken an active part in formulating local resistance to the Government demands; but he has had no share in the other agitation, and it is understood deprecates the particular movement in which, the *Pioneer* says, the Bombay Parsees "surprised and disappointed their admirers by a totally unexpected abandonment of the qualities of good sense and sobriety which had up to that time been supposed to characterize them as a community." The Parsees and Maneckjee Aslajee,—for room is found even for him in a dissertation upon the unreasonableness of the Bombay Corporation—may therefore be left out of the record. Every one here knows that the vote upon the particular question in which the Allahabad paper pronounces the Corporation was altogether in the wrong was unanimous, and that the European members were at least as energetic as their native colleagues in standing out against what they deemed to be an inequitable claim. We ourselves shall not greatly quarrel with the *Pioneer* estimate of the terms in which this particular protestation was drawn up. It seemed to us at the time to be too rhetorical, and there is too much of the waving of the orator's arm over some of its periods. Still our contemporary does not go out of his way to say pleasant things when he reassures Simla concerning the language of a recent representation to the Viceroy concerning the police by the reminder that "the same style of language reflects the discontent felt at the refusal of the authorities to hang Maneckjee Aslajee without the customary preliminaries." This is harsh, graceless, and moreover untrue, for neither the Parsees nor any one else ever asked that "the customary preliminaries" should be dispensed with in the proceedings against that not too popular young gentleman. As to the merits of the controversy respecting the provision of infectious hospitals the writer has singularly little to say. Not one word has he to offer upon the statutory distribution of responsibility and function between Government and Corporation for which provision is made in a certain Act known as Bombay Act III. of 1888—which has quite as much bearing upon the question, we should think, as the English Acts to which such careful reference is made. We need not despise English Acts in order to appreciate the special Act by which the Municipal government of Bombay is regulated. We should be as ready as our contemporary is to turn to the "bludgeon clause" of the English Act of 1875 if the general principle upon which the dealings of the central authority with an obdurate municipality are regulated needed to be elucidated. But no such necessity now exists. The Act of 1888 was constructed, we must suppose, in the strong light which was thrown across the path of Government by the self-same body of English legislation, commencing with the Poor Law Administration initiated in 1834, and finding its completion in the Public Health Act of 1875. And therefore it should be sufficient to take the specific provisions of the Act as it stands, interpreting them in the light of common sense, and not setting up, out of material gathered for the occasion from the expansive field of English legislation, standards of interpretation which would be powerfully subjected to the idiosyncracies of this Member of Council or that Chief Secretary. Mr. Schwann, who has seen Young India poring over the enlightening pages of John Stuart Mill, may wonder what is up when he sees that Mill is being used as well for the vindication as for the confusion of Government. For our own part we only wonder what Mill's dictum that "power may be localized, but knowledge to be most useful must be centralized" can have to do with the present misunderstanding. The question at issue is whether the Corporation, who are under no statutory obligation to take over hospitals from the Government, are under any obligation to take over the particular class of patients who, by a sudden change in the internal economy of the Government hospitals, are no longer provided for in those institutions. They are required by the Act—not by any of the Acts to which alone our contemporary thinks it worth while to refer, but by the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888—to take "measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous disease," and the only question worth arguing is whether they have done and are continuing to do this. It is sheer bookishness to contend that "the question how to unite the claims of independent local management and self taxation with the claims of unity of supervision and control, directed by the highest available knowledge necessary for the welfare of the public, has been fought out and settled: and the line dividing the two spheres of action has been clearly drawn by no less an authority than Mr. J. S. Mill." But nothing that Mill may have settled has given a text book in political philosophy an authority in excess of the specific directions of positive law. Where, too, is there any room in this matter for the play of that "highest available knowledge" which Mill, with a much clearer consciousness of the meaning of his words than his commentator seems to have, conceives to be located in the seat of central authority? The question of knowledge does not come in at all, for no one has opposed the action of the Government on scientific grounds. They are opposed rather because they have taken advantage of the liberality of the Corporation and of the citizens, who, when Government turned the lepers from the hospitals to die in the streets, at once made for them a provision that was in excess of the obligation imposed upon the city by law. As to the duty of the Bombay Government "to intervene and prevent the repetition of the scandal of a man dying from cholera in the streets," the authority primarily responsible for that would have been the Government itself, for it was the Government and not the Municipality which decided—no doubt on good grounds—that the accommodation hitherto available for such cases should be closed against them—decided this, too, without having first ensured provision for the cases against which the doors of its own hospitals were henceforth to be closed. It is rather remarkable that in this matter the Bombay Government should have had to go so far afield as to Allahabad for an apologist; but not so remarkable, under the circumstances, that the apology should be so ineffective.

THE reports which have reached us of the International Hygienic Congress are unanimous in testifying to the success of the Congress in every essential respect, to the wide range of its discussions, and to the importance of the subjects dealt with. The Indian side of the Congress assumed an importance which was hardly expected at the outset. Opinions may differ as to the direct influence of discussion in London upon the problems of sanitation in India, which must be solved *in situ*, and concerning which the opinion that has to be dealt with is not the opinion of a cultivated few in a European conference hall, but that of the comparatively small nucleus in India around whom opinion forms, and from whom effective influence radiates. At the same time it may be doubted if say an interprovincial conference in India would have brought together a more influential circle of authorities upon the subjects discussed, or if the subjects themselves would have been more ably dealt with than they have been in London. The addition of a tropical section to the permanent organization of the Congress is as significant an indication as we need look for of the impression which the Indian discussions—strictly speaking there was no Indian section as such—made upon the Congress as a whole. Indian topics were dealt with by men who spoke upon them at first hand. We miss the name of Dr. Vandyke Carter from amongst the delegates, and the public will still wonder why the Indian Governments thought it sufficient to be represented there by retired members of the Indian Medical Service or by members who happened to be at home on leave. Their contribution to the representation of India at this great gathering was partial and perfunctory, and if the truth were known they must be sorry, now that they have seen how greatly successful the meeting was, that they showed so limited an interest in it. Bombay interests were excellently well represented there. Mr. Ollivant's address on urban sanitation, which we publish in another column, abundantly justifies the happy idea of the Bombay Corporation in asking their late Commissioner to speak for them. We must thank the obstinacy of Mr. Holt Hallett in thrusting his views upon the Congress for the opportunity which he gave the Bombay millowners to put their side of the case before the English public. From quite independent sources we learn that their delegate, Dr. Bahadurji, was conspicuously successful in undermining the edifice of conjecture and misrepresentation reared by that gentleman, and that the embarrassing catechism which the Bombay doctor prepared for Mr. Holt Hallett's confutation had a very marked effect upon the meeting. Several of the foreign members complimented Dr. Bahadurji upon the success of his encounter with the champion of Lancashire interests. It is not unlikely that steps will be taken to carry the war into the Lancashire millowners' camp; at any rate special care is being taken to ensure that the case for the Indian millowners and above all for the Indian mill-workers shall be effectively presented in Lancashire. The series of papers on sanitation in India have given such a graphic presentation of the facts of life in Indian towns and villages as had seldom been given before, and at the same time the results of sanitation in the army in India and in the great towns have been summed up in such a way as to encourage Governments to persevere in the good work, and municipalities to spare no pains to extend it. Indian interest, indeed, has been more effectively awakened in sanitary questions by the Congress than by any single incident that can be named. The Chief Indian Princess—the Nizam, the Gaekwar, the Maharajah of Bhownugar, the Maharajah of Jeypore, the Nawab of Junagadh and the Rao of Cutch—subscribed handsomely to the expenses of the Congress, and thereby evinced a sympathy with sanitary progress which the labours of their respective administrations have shown to be genuine. All this, it need scarcely be said, involved no small expenditure of initiating and organizing energy on the part of some one, and it is gratifying to us to think that the "some one" was an old Bombay journalist, Mr. Samuel Digby. He threw his heart into the work, did it with tact and geniality, and won golden opinions from his colleagues and from the many men of light and leading in medicine and State medicine with whom his duties as honorary secretary for India brought him in contact.

BY the 20th May next in England the conversion of the Great Western Railway line from the broad gauge to the narrow is to be completed, and thenceforth the principal railways of Great Britain will be uniform. Brunel was the engineer of the Great Western, and although other lines had been constructed of a narrower measure he determined that the gauge of his line, which was to eclipse all others, should be seven feet. Brunel, as a recent writer has observed, was uncompromisingly original. Sleepers on other lines were laid transversely; his were longitudinal; their signals on the semaphore principle, his discs; their rails "fish-bellied," his hollow and bridge-shaped. In every possible detail did his construction of the Great Western differ from other lines. But the five feet gauge (4 feet 8½ inch interior measurement), which is what is known in England as the narrow gauge, has triumphed. There was no scientific reason why the five-foot gauge should have been adopted; but that is the distance separating the wheels of other vehicles, and it is maintained "that the gauge is descended from that of the wagons used by the Romans, as indicated by the ruts still to be seen in the stone gateways of the camps on the Roman wall." Brunel's "uncompromising originality" in the course of years brought an aftermath of troubles and diminished the profits of the proprietors. The expense of maintenance was greater and the transhipment of goods rendered necessary in changing lines ran up charges to a rate which told both against the public and the company. Other lines were constructed, competition became keen, and so early as 1845 there were in England two thousand miles of narrow gauge as against three hundred on the broad gauge. The advantages which Brunel had foretold were not reaped by the Great Western. Its engines had attained a higher speed, but that was all. Yet the Company resolved to maintain its own, and there began a "Battle of the Gauges," far more prolonged and severe than that which raged concerning the Indian railways. The five-foot gauge was adopted as the standard or national gauge by Parliament, and it soon became apparent that the Great Western would have to conform. For the prevention of transhipment of goods to other lines arrangements for joint working were made. A third and inner line coinciding with the standard gauge was laid down on various sections of the system and gradually the Great Western Railway Company has been converting its lines, engines and rolling stock. In 1884 it had 1813 miles of narrow gauge, and less than two hundred miles of broad gauge. Last official year the broad gauge had diminished to 163 miles. As we have said, in less than another year the broad gauge will be a memory only. This is a consummation most devoutly wished for in England, but the diversity of gauges in India—though regrettable for some reasons—is never likely to produce the inconveniences it did in England. Though it is essential that the great trunk lines shall be uniform, there is really room for both broad and narrow. We are never likely to see a monopoly of either gauge. The broad measure has become so clearly recognised in India that no one would now suggest that as in England it be driven out. Of the total seventeen thousand miles in India, speaking in round numbers, ten thousand are standard gauge and close upon seven thousand narrow gauge, that is, 3 feet 3⅜ inches. These will doubtless always remain. The "other lines," two feet and two feet six lines, and the Nalhati four feet line, may some day be converted, but this will at most be an insignificant matter, their total length being under three hundred miles.

YESTERDAY afternoon Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain C. H. C. Heyman, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, paid a visit to Her Majesty's Flagship Marathon, which is at present lying in the harbour. On leaving, a salute of eleven guns was fired from the vessel.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed that a railway line from Samon to Myingyan shall be begun as a relief work owing to the failure of the rains. The exact alignment has yet to be determined upon, as it is considered advisable to extend the railway to a point opposite to Pokoko.

A TELEGRAM has been received from England announcing the death of Lady Wilson, the wife of Sir Alec Wilson of Calcutta. It had been known for some time that Lady Wilson was suffering from an incurable complaint; but the news of the end will none the less be a grief to her numerous friends throughout India, and we may say to all Calcutta, where her charm of manner, her kindness and hospitality has made her as popular as her husband. Her dreadful illness was borne with extraordinary nerve and fortitude.

THE Governor of Pondicherry has been officially requested by the Sub-Secretary of State for the Colonies to assist in establishing a Colonial French Section at the forthcoming exhibition to be held at Chicago. The Sub-Secretary of State writes:—"I request you to find out in what manner the Indian Colonies can unite their efforts with those of the mother country, to obtain a representation worthy of France. You should, in this case, consult the elective bodies, in order to determine the measures to be taken in the view of procuring the necessary funds for supporting the Colonial section."

HONOR to whom honor is due, writes the *Asian*. Our friends from Bombay have carried off the Rugby Cup, and we are sure that no one will begrudge them their triumph. Had their victory been due in any way to luck, even then we should have felicitated them on securing possession of the coveted trophy as a fitting reward for their sporting spirit shown in undertaking a long, tedious, and troublesome journey. But nothing of the kind was the case, and their success was as well deserved as it was complete. Our visitors showed their superiority most thoroughly in every department of the game over the fifteens that opposed them, and their rear guard unquestionably treated us to the finest exhibition of back play ever witnessed in this city.

THE boat bridge over the river Indus at Khushalgarh has been dismantled.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHARGES AGAINST CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 6.

The Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the Canadian official scandals has decided upon the expulsion of Mr. McGreevy, a member of the Dominion Parliament.

It is uncertain whether Sir Hector Langevin, late Minister of Public Works, is guilty of the charges of bribery and corruption brought against him.

THE CHILIAN REFUGEES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

It is reported from Chili that the German Admiral at Valparaiso has refused to surrender to the Congressionalists, the officials of the Balmaceda's party who have taken refuge on his ships, except under an order from the Emperor William.

FIRE ON A BRITISH SHIP.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The cargo of jute in the British ship Lancing, which has arrived at Carlisle from Calcutta, was discovered to be on fire last night. The cargo was seriously damaged before the fire was finally subdued.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The s. s. Siam with the English Mails of 29th ultimo left here at 2 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

The s. s. Victoria left at 2 p.m. for Colombo and Australia.

LORD WENLOCK IN THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 7.

His Excellency the Governor has made constant and careful inquiries into the condition of the Pariahs during his tour, discussing their condition with them in their own villages. Speaking in reply to an address at Tirupur in Coimbatore district, where some local residents were raising money to establish a kitchen, His Excellency said he thought such a step was rather premature, as the condition of the people was being closely watched by officials. If, however, money were raised he suggested that it should be placed in the hands of the head assistant collector who had had considerable experience in such work.

THE ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

The various depots of the Army Remount Department will be visited by General Brackenbury during his cold-weather tour.

THE GWALIOR RESIDENTSHIP.

Colonel Pritchard will probably officiate for Major Barr as Resident at Gwalior, when that officer goes on privilege leave at the close of this month.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

On Saturday the first train was run through the Khojak Tunnel.

THE POONA FOX-HOUND MEET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The Poona fox hounds met this morning at the Reformatory and a big field of between forty or fifty put in an appearance. The weather was brilliantly fine and the fox was found in the nullahs behind the jail which made for the temple hill, where the hounds failed to follow the scent. The nullahs near Wargaon were next tried and the fox was viewed. The moment the hounds got on the line, a hare sprang up in front of the pack and considerable time was lost before they could be drawn off and got on line of the jack. Again the scent proved to be very poor and the hounds failed to hold the line. The hounds were eventually drawn off near the Sister hills.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ARRIVAL.

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Poona this morning from his tour of inspection at Deolali.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 7.

The improvement of the Postal Department in the Nizam's Dominions has lately been occupying the attention of His Highness's Government. The Home Secretary has issued a Resolution on the postal administration for the year 1299, Fusli. The total number of post offices is 191, and of letter boxes 17, and there are 4,000 miles of postal roads, including 426 miles of railway. The postal revenue amounts to a little over a lakh, while the expenditure is two and-a-half lakhs, exclusive of the carriage of service letters, which amounts to four lakhs. This proves the postal service to be much behind the other departments of the State. The Nawab Mahdi Hassan is now endeavouring to introduce into it many reforms which, if carried out, will not only benefit the State, but be of great advantage to the public.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 5.

The A. H. Lloyd S. N. Co.'s s.s. Orion, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior with the China and Australian Mails left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats good business. Market firm at hardening rates.

Good Dhollera	3¾
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols	95½
3 per cent. Rentes	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77
4½ per cent. "	76
Bar Silver	44¼

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 21.

THE detailed reports that you will doubtless publish render it unnecessary for me to do more than glance at the closing proceedings of the Hygienic Congress. Owing to the magnificent weather and the counter attractions the adjourned Indian meeting in the Theatre of London University was not so large as on the first day, but the audience was a thoroughly representative one. On this occasion the Indian Committee were favoured with the presence of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee (Sir Douglas Galton) and the Foreign Secretary (Professor Corfield), the former of whom has throughout taken a keen interest in the not unsuccessful efforts to secure an adequate representation at the great Health Parliament of our Eastern Empire. Experience has shown that in future Congresses, much more time will have to be devoted to India. Although India held two meetings and was not, I think, unfairly dealt with by the sections, a number of carefully written papers had to be withheld, and on Friday afternoon speakers had to be limited to five minutes. Precedence was given to the moving of a resolution urging the formation of a Tropical Section hereafter. The proposition moved by an Indian delegate, (Sir William Wedderburn) and supported both by Sir Douglas Galton and Professor Corfield, was carried by acclamation. Some persons would have preferred that the proposed new department should be called the "Indian Section," but it was pointed out that this would exclude a not inconsiderable portion of the tropics, and that, moreover, the feelings of the foreign delegates must be considered. They, it was urged, would strongly object to a merely Indian Section at a Congress held outside the British Empire. The matter was very carefully considered in all its bearings before being submitted to the meeting, Professor Corfield, who is in close touch with the continental hygienists, giving his assistance in the framing of the resolution. As finally agreed upon the motion is as follows :—"That, looking to the interest shown by India in the Hygiene and Demography Congress, and considering the probability that other tropical countries and colonies would take a similar interest in future Congresses, if a more prominent position were given to the consideration of subjects in which they are specially interested, this meeting recommends to the Permanent Committee that in future Congresses a tropical section be formed with a view to a more full discussion of questions affecting sanitation and the origin of disease in tropical climates." If we may judge from their applause when Mr. S. Digby's letter reporting the decision of the Indian Meeting was read at the final sitting of the Congress on Monday, the foreign delegates will offer no opposition to the creation of a Tropical Section. We may hope that a commencement will be made at Buda Pesth, the town which has been selected for the next Congress in 1894. I may remark in passing that the choice of the Hungarian capital in preference to Chicago is very popular. I believe that the chief organizer will be Professor Joseph Horosi, the able Director of Municipal Statistics at Buda Pesth.

The opponents of the C. D. Act, male and female, again put in an appearance at the adjourned Indian meeting, but the Chairman (Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff) firmly checked any disposition to raise the unsavoury question. I hear that Mrs. Josephine Butler and her friends claim to have had the best of the argument when the subject was discussed in the State Hygiene Section. Probably Brigade-Surgeon Harvey would not admit this, and the public will defer their judgment until the official report is published. Perhaps there is exaggeration on both sides. A high sanitary authority, a man who has no sympathy with sentimentalists and faddists, told me, in a conversation I was privileged to hold with him at the Conversazione in the Royal College of Physicians, that the effect on the health of the troops of the much-debated vote of the House of Commons was not so disastrous as is sometimes represented. He further said that there was no foundation for the excessive alarm prevailing in some quarters. In view of the present conflict of opinion it is desirable that the latest returns should be issued as soon as possible.

The great Financial support accorded to the Congress by some of the Indian Princes has met with no lack of appreciation. In winding up the discussion, Sir M. E. Grant Duff mentioned the principal Indian contributors by name, and at Monday's plenary sitting of the Congress they were formally thanked. The Resolution was moved by one of the most active members of the Indian Committee, Sir Owen Burn; seconded by the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Surgeon-General Cornish) who said that one-sixth of the funds had been received from India, and supported by the special delegate of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Simpson, who in a few pertinent remarks, emphasized India's share in the Congress and showed how the delegates from that country had benefitted by the deliberations of the Congress. It is not only by means of the papers and discussions that the delegates have gained instruction. The opportunities afforded to members of the Congress of visiting important engineering and other works are not confined to the neighbourhood of London. Dr. Simpson, for example, intends to make quite a tour of such places in different parts of the Kingdom before returning to Calcutta. The local authorities all over the country are desirous of being as polite as possible to our visitors, especially those who have come from such an immense distance as India. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff appears to have made a rather curious and unfortunate mistake at the Indian meeting. "One of the speakers," he is reported to have said, "seemed to think that that Meeting was a section of the Congress, but that was an entire mistake as the meeting had no connexion whatever with the Congress, although they desired to work side by side with it." It is true that the meeting was not a section in the strict sense of the word, but either Sir Mounstuart was seriously ill-informed or his words were misrepresented by the reporters. The Indian meeting was as much a part of the Congress as any of the sections. This explanation may be needful to prevent any misapprehension in India.

It will be interesting to see whether that "blessed word" Demography, with which our ears have now become familiar, obtains a resting place in our language. The term first came into use at the French Exhibition in 1878, but it was unknown in England until a comparatively recent date. Having taken such a long time to reach these shores, will it stay, now that it has come? Whether it stops or not, there is a party, though not, I believe, a numerous one, who would sever Demography altogether from the sister science so far as their Congresses are concerned. The Hygienists are the stronger body, and if they should ever decide that it would be better to exclude Demography, I dare say they would carry the day. But the separation, however inevitable it may be, will not take place just yet. I only know one work—Larousse's "Grand Dictionnaire Universal du XIXe Siecle"—which gives an intelligible description of Demography. From most English dictionaries the word is absent. The demographers themselves recognize that it has not "caught on" so readily as could have been wished, and one of the most eminent of their number has set aside the sum of 1,500 francs, "to be offered as a prize for the best work on the object of Demography and its progress in the chief countries of Europe and in the United States of America." The very fact that 99 out of every 100 persons were puzzled to know what Demography meant has, I believe, Dr. Poore says, been of great value to the Congress.

The Bombay Millowners' Association will be glad to learn that their delegate, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, made a capital impression in the debate on Mr. Holt-Hallett's paper. I was not able to be present myself, but I hear from several unbiassed persons who heard the discussion that Dr. Bahadurji proved more than a match for the retired Executive Engineer from the banks of the Irrawaddy. Some of the foreign delegates congratulated Dr. Bahadurji, and it is not improbable that if the sense of the meeting had been taken on Mr. Hallett's contribution, that gentleman would have been in a minority. I believe that it is Dr. Bahadurji's intention to take further steps to enlighten the British public regarding the real facts of the Indian Factory question before returning to India. The paper on the purity of air contributed by him to section V (Chemistry and Physics in relation to Hygiene) was well received, and several of Dr. Bahadurji's old college friends have requested him to publish it. I hear that the President of the Section, Sir Henry Roscoe, had, after reading the papers, drafted a resolution, but as Dr. Bahadurji did not get a chance of reading it until late in the day, when the audience was rather small, it was thought best not to call for a vote.

As to the conspicuous success of the Seventh International Congress there can be no doubt. The *Lancet*, in its issue of this week, expresses the opinion of fair-minded observers when it says :—"On the whole we have no hesitation in congratulating English sanitarians and men of science in general on the fact that the Congress held at London in 1891 has been a truly remarkable occasion, enjoyable and useful to the members taking part in it, and certain to result eventually in permanent profit to the world at large." There was one drawback, namely, the absence of Cabinet Ministers from the opening ceremony, a fact almost as much commented upon by the foreigners as the absence of flags from St. James's Hall. With reference to the latter, Dr. Poore evidently has his own ideas about astheticism. He apparently thinks that the best decoration for a large hall is a mass of human beings; and I am not sure that he is wrong. As to the members of the Government, in any other country in the world the Prime Minister would have attended in his official capacity. Lord Salisbury has had a busy session and might very well be excused. But Mr. Ritchie, as head of the Local Government Board, ought surely to have supported the Prince of Wales. The medical profession and the members of the Congress generally are very angry with the right honorable gentleman Mr. Ritchie, like some other politicians, is not entirely indifferent to popularity, and it is conjectured by those who know him that if he had foreseen what a big thing the Congress would be, he would have deferred his departure from town until after the opening ceremony.

There was a large gathering of Anglo-Indians yesterday on the occasion of the marriage between Mr. Arthur Edward Ash, son of Mr. George Claudius Ash, and Miss Gertrude Mary Burne, daughter of Major-General Sir Owen Burne, of the Secretary of State's Council. The ceremony took place at the Church in Harrow-road, Paddington, and among the large number of relatives and friends present were :—Lord and Lady Kilmaine, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William Ash, General Burne, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, Lieutenant-General Sir Martin Dillon, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Lord and Lady Congleton, the Hon. Mrs. Abel Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Jones-Loyd, Lady Brind, Major and Mrs. Childs, Canon and Lady Ellen Gordon, the Hon. Henry and Lady Mary Douglas, Admiral the Hon. George Douglas, the Rev. Cyril Mayhew, the Hon. Misses Douglas Pennant, Colonel St. Quinton, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Sir George and Lady Birdwood, Mr. Holland Burne, Miss du Pre, Colonel and Lady Alice Fitzgerald, Major General and Mrs. Goldsworthy, Colonel Martindale, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Murphy, and many others. It may interest your lady readers to know that the bride's dress was of rich ivory satin duchesse, with a long train trimmed with fine old Brussels lace and orange blossom, the veil being fastened by clusters of diamond stars and brooches. The bridesmaids were Miss Evelyne Burne, sisters of the bride, Miss Ellen Ash, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Christovel Burne, Miss Isabel Maynard, and Miss Kathleen Burtchael. Their dresses were of white sprigged muslin, made over cornflower blue silk, festooned with flounces of deep lace. The service was choral, the organ being presided over by Dr. E. H. Turpin, Mus. Doc. The presents were numerous and costly, including diamond ornaments and a service of silver plate from the parents of the bride and bridegroom, and others from Lord and Lady Kilmaine, General Burne, Mr. and Mrs. William Ash, Captain and Mrs. George Burne, the Dowager Lady Mayo, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, the Hon. Mark and Lady Gertrude Rollo, the Hon. and Rev and Lady Mary Douglas, Sir Martin Dillon, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Sir Albert Sassoon, Mr. Bhownuggree, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Lady Lurgan, the Dowager Lady Beaumont, and Sir Robert and Lady Abercromby, Sir Thomas and Lady Sutherland, Colonel and Mrs. Francis, Canon Hon. Douglas and Lady Ellen Gordon, Mr. Holland Burne, Mr. and Miss Woodhouse, the servants of both households, Colonel St. Quinton and Lady Sheffield, the Hon. Lady Abercromby, and many others. After the signing of the register, the bridal party adjourned to the residence of Sir Owen and Lady Agnes Burne. The bride and bridegroom subsequently left for West Cliffe, Isle of Wight, to spend the honeymoon. A pleasing feature of the wedding was the assembly outside the crowded church of a large number of the poor of the neighbourhood, who had been visited for some years past by Lady Agnes and Miss Burne, and who came specially to wish happiness to the newly-married couple.

The editors of our papers are getting through the dead season much better than usual. For the present the big gooseberry and the sea serpent are at a discount. The Hygienic Congress, assembling as it did, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, proved to be a God-send. The Congress of Hygiene was followed by that hardy annual, the British Association, which unwisely enough has never blossomed in London: and now to crown all the columns of the daily journals are being filled with accounts of the festivities in honour of the French fleet. There may be a great deal of enthusiasm down at Portsmouth, but so far it has not spread to London, and if the truth must be told the visit of Admiral Gervais's squadron has so far fallen rather flat. One cannot help comparing our decorous but cordial welcome with the fervent and exuberant manifestations that greeted our visitors in Russia. It is true that it is not in our nature to be remarkably demonstrative on these occasions; but that is not all. It is painful to admit that our officers find it difficult to entertain the Frenchmen because they cannot speak the language of their guests. Here and there you come across a British naval officer who can carry on an ordinary conversation in French; but such cases are rare. On the other hand, how many of the officers under Admiral Gervais understand English? It is stated that when the French Cadets were taken round the Royal Dockyard, half the questions asked by the youngsters remained unanswered, because of the linguistic deficiencies of those who escorted them. "One cannot as an Englishman," writes the *Times'* special correspondent, "feel altogether pleased when one reflects that, while abroad there are always plenty of people who can speak English well, in this country there are so very few who can discourse in any foreign language upon technical subjects." Could not the British Admiralty, upon such an infrequent occasion, indent for a supply of interpreters? Her Majesty's banquet to the French officers last night took place in the new dining room in which the members of the Congress of Hygiene were received last week. I understand that the Indian hangings, about which the reporters at Portsmouth wrote so picturesquely, are only temporary. The apartment is one of magnificent proportions, and when finished will be worthy of the Queen-Empress's beautiful country-home. But the beauties of Osborne cannot be enjoyed in the unsettled weather that after an interval of a week—the Congress week—has once more come upon us. Considering how much our climate is abused by foreigners, especially Frenchmen, the clerk of the weather might have been on good behaviour this week. Why is he so perverse?

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam with the English mails of the 28th ult., left Aden at 2 p. m. yesterday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Victoria, brings the following passengers :—

From London :—Mr and Mrs Albert Edwards and family, Miss Napier, Capt Hamilton, Mr H A N Scone, Mrs Desmond, Major W Smith, Mr W Hartley, Mr J Hunt, Mr W Simpson.

From Brindisi :—Col Skinner, Rev E M Beasley, Mr A Pilkington, Mr H Wright, Mr Faurines, Mr F C Rose, Mr R Cooper, Major G Hawkes, Mr F Lang, Capt Phillott, Capt W R Morton, Mr Barclay, Capt Lawless, Mr A R Bonus, Major Pollard, Col Doveson, Mr W F Hamilton, Col A M Rawlins, Capt Wicks, Major Beverly, Mr C W White.

From Venice :—Mr Low.

For Madras (*via* Bombay) :—Mr C E Abbott, Mr Nunnerley, Mr H Irwin, the three Misses Irwin, Col W Biscoe, Mr J W Harris, Mr and Mrs J C Abbott.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

ON Monday their Excellencies wended their way Simla-wards, leaving us to lament, while making the best of their absence, and Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis to take care of Government House. As Lady Harris paid her brother a sisterly farewell on the platform, one interested bystander was heard to exclaim to another in a awe-struck whisper, "Lor! Jim, she's kissing the A.D.C.!" As he went away unenlightened as to the relationship between Her Ladyship and the gallant Captain, he is probably now disseminating in proletarian circles fearful denunciations of the manners and customs of High Life. I expect it will get into the *Bombay Guardian*.

It was by no inspiration that we prophesied in our last letter the total defeat of our Gymkhana by the Parsees. The match—commenced on Saturday—was resumed on Monday afternoon, the state of the ground precluding the possibility of doing so earlier.

After settling on a pitch *across* the ground, play commenced. On the first day Poona had made 89 against the Parsees 228 in the first innings, and had just began, their 2nd innings, losing one wicket for 4 runs when the stumps were drawn. Poona had therefore 135 runs to score to save a one innings beating. In the end they made only 82, making a total in the two innings of 171 runs, and were thus beaten by 57 runs and one innings, a sufficiently bad thrashing, but a shade better than Bombay, who succumbed even more readily. The fielding of the Parsees was splendid, some superb catches were made, and their throwing in struck us as remarkably accurate.

Tuesday was the opening day of our annual Soldiers' Exhibition, and thither repaired all of us who were obliged to attend and some who were not. A guard-of-honour was drawn up before the porch of the "Snaetan-khana," and duly inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, before opening the Exhibition in a brief and manly speech, in which he regretted the absence of Lord and Lady Harris, and expressed a hope that the wheels of their carriages might run smoothly. The Committee's very monotonous report was then read by Major Rainsford, Honorary Secretary, intelligibly, but with rather capricious punctuation, which was probably due to a not too brilliant light, and the fact that His Excellency was looking over his shoulder. After listening to the speech and reading with rapt attention, we dispersed to examine the articles on show. Leaving the Soldiers' Wives' Needlework, which, though highly praiseworthy was scarcely very interesting to the masculine eye, we passed on to the Artistic Department.

Besides the usual distressing copies of well-known pictures, and the curious representations of unrecognisable animal creations, we noticed some beautifully executed etchings, which though evidently copies were well worthy of the prize awarded them, and a portrait of a soldier which, though flat and wooden, as untutored figure-drawing is apt to be, was strikingly like the original, who considerately hovered in its vicinity, courting identification.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the exquisite little model of a stationary steam engine, made by a British private. We do not know under what difficulties for want of appliances he may not have laboured; his resources in this country must, presumably, have been limited, but the result was perfect; the finish and accuracy of the whole would have done credit to a "Holtzappel." The show of wonderful wool-work water scenes, glaring white sailed ships on Reckitts-blue seas, was considerable, as it always is; and when we consider how much energy which might have been worse employed has been expended on them, we will not be cruel enough to call it absolutely misdirected. An officer exhibited a marvellous electric punkah to hang inside your mosquito curtains: attached to it was a dear little clock, and a tiny electric light, so that by touching a button you could see the time or discover the whereabouts of a burglar. As a duplicate of this charming toy can be bought for a trifle of rupees one (or two) hundred, we have no doubt that shortly "no well regulated household will be complete without this apparatus." Some standard lamps on English models, made in bent brass, by a sowar of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, might have been just purchased out of a Bond Street shop, and in point of workmanship could have been bettered by none.

We have lately had epidemics of cholera and robberies, the former of a mild type, as we have only a few authentic cases of Europeans suffering from it: there has been no scare. The robberies have been serious, culminating in the disappearance of a cash-box of General Pottinger's containing a watch and papers,—and a horse being stolen out of Major Moller's stable, between 3 and 5 a. m., and marched off towards Bombay. Providentially the perpetrators of the last daring enterprise encountered an abnormally intelligent native police constable, whose reasoning powers actually led him to notice that the two men with the horse carried no provisions for the way, and who, therefore, detained them, on suspicion. We hope that his surprising astuteness may not go unrewarded.

Wednesday night was fine, if not particularly cool, and about 250 guests turned up to spend a jolly evening at the Bombay Infantry Mess. Tremendous trouble had been taken to provide roomy, airy, and darkly-illuminated sitting-out-space, and the result was far better than last time, when the dampness of the evening necessitated a good deal of closing in. The dancing was more enthusiastic and general, and we especially noticed that those of our hosts who were not dancing did their duty in taking care of the chaperones; we think their example might with advantage be followed elsewhere. The floor was lovely, the music good, in fact our only dance this week was an undeniable success, and we thank the N. I. officers for giving us something to enjoy in a slack time, instead of venting their hospitable intentions in the last fortnight of poor overtaxed September.

We owe to Captain Hobday's management the excellent Kirkee Gymkhana to which we were treated on Thursday. Not content with his already multifarious, if self-imposed, "duties, *pro bono publico*," he found time to organise a first-rate afternoon's sport, and the popularity of his choice of events was proved by the number of entries for each. The first, a Serpentine Tandem Race, and the second, a Pony Steeple Chase, were the least well filled,—Dr. Peterkin's Tandem easily won the former. Much interest was lent to the latter by the astonishing behaviour of Master Bertie Stannard's fat little pony "Comet," who looked in anything but racing trim, and who, though at first behind, made a very good second, giving "Maggie" some difficulty in beating him. Captain Fanshawe, third, a length and a half behind punishing his horse a good deal. In the "Wantage" competition, which was ridden by eight teams of four, the Gunners came bravely to the front, the subaltern's team completing their round in 2 minutes 30 seconds, and Captain Hobday's in only 3 seconds more, indeed Captain Hobday having broken 2 bottles in 3 shots, would have taken the shine out of the youngsters had Captain Philpotts backed him up. Captain Beckham's team ran the Gunners close, the Worcesters never finished their business as one of them failed entirely to get his pony over the first jump, and so never reached the scene of action. The "Nomination Race" was won easily by Captain Peyton's "Sattara," nominated by Mrs. Quill. The weather, which had been lowering all the afternoon, took on a worse aspect and caused a general bolt for carriages, just as Mrs. Bourke and Mr. Bidgood achieved a complete victory in the "Affinity Lancers," for which 15 couples had been practising, though only 11 actually entered. The prizes for this were very handsome, a tankard for the masculine Tent-pegger, and a gold mounted whip for the Lady Tiltress. Mrs. Potts and Captain Hobday were second by one point only, Mrs. Potts having touched, not taken, her last ring.

We fear that next week will really be so deadly dull as to be only bearable in view of the vortex of gaiety into which we are before long to plunge.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS.

THE following match will be played to-day at 5 p.m. on the Gymkhana ground :—

H. H. the Thakore of Wadhwan and Mr. Morenas, Secretary.	vs.	Mr. E. F. Nicholson, and Mr. A. K. Oliver.

Hon. Secy. Lawn-Tennis.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* WADHWAN.

THE Gymkhana gained rather an easy victory over H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's team yesterday. His Highness's eleven having gained the reputation of being strong both in batting and bowling, the Gymkhana got together a strong team. Mr. E. E. Steel, who has appeared little on the cricket field this year, gave his assistance yesterday, and rendered valuable aid, making the highest score by a fine display of batting, and also proving the most effective bowler, taking 4 wickets at the cost of a fraction over only 6 runs per wicket. The Gymkhana made a splendid display at the wickets, running up the heavy score of 172, and as many as six of the batsmen entering double figures. Captain Smith, by free hitting ran up 27 in a short space of time, and Mr. Macbeth, whose absence earlier in the season has been much felt, also contributed a valuable score. Five bowlers were tried on the Wadhwan side, one of whom was Mr. Pogson, a bowler who rendered valuable service to the Gymkhana last year; but the most successful was Mr. Edlmann who succeeded in securing six of the home team's wickets. His Highness's eleven made a most promising start, the first wicket not going down till 38 runs had been scored, and when 17 more runs were made, before Mr Rogers managed to take a second wicket, it looked as if the match would not be finished before the call of time. But with the fall of the second wicket a change came over the game. The men were dismissed in rapid succession, they being apparently at a loss how to play Mr. Steel's puzzling bowling, and the Gymkhana ultimately won by 91 runs. The following are further details of the play :—

The Bombay Gymkhana won the toss and Messrs. Steel and Gould went to the wickets to face the attack of Messrs. Edlmann and Pogson, the reputation of which latter as a bowler is still fresh in the minds of Bombay cricketers. Mr. Steel soon collared the bowling and hit Mr. Edlmann splendidly to leg for two successive fours. His companion, who has not appeared often in this year's matches, played capitally, and before he was bowled by Mr. Pogson he secured ten to his credit. (1 for 24.) Captain Smith partnered Mr. Steel who was displaying capital form and made another fine drive to the off for a boundary which he followed up with a hit to leg. Captain Smith commenced his career with free hitting, opening his account with two doubles and a treble which he followed with a grand drive off Mr. Pogson deep into the field behind the bowler. The bowling of Messrs. Edlmann and Pogson was so severely punished that a change had to be made, and Messrs. Shewshunker and Jungli took command of the leather. Runs were still rapidly piled on, and within an hour after the game started, Mr. Steel and Captain Smith had raised the score to 80 runs, to which the Captain had contributed 27 when he was caught by Mr. Bannerman in sending a ball from Mr. Shewshunker high in the air (2 for 90.) Mr. Steel who was now set, made a fine display of batting, his drives being hard and clean. He received the assistance of Mr. Durrant who began by playing carefully. When Mr. Steel had scored 64 he was clean bowled by Mr. Jungli off whose bowling runs were scarce (3 for 111.) When Dr. Kilkelly joined Mr. Durrant the game became slow, and their partnership was soon dissolved by Mr. Durrant playing Mr. Edlmann rather forward, which resulted in his being stumped by Mr. Slee. (4 for 116.) Mr. Cookson, following the example of his predecessor, was likewise disposed of before scoring (5 for 116.) When Mr. F. Clark partnered Dr. Kilkelly, Mr. Morenas relieved Mr. Jungli at the market end. The doctor played a cautious game and had scored 10 when he lost his partner who fell to a catch by Mr. Pogson. (6 for 137.) Mr. Pogson again went on to relieve Mr. Morenas, when Mr. Macbeth went to the wickets. He did not long enjoy the company of Dr. Kilkelly who was tempted to leave his crease to play Mr. Edlmann when he was stumped by Mr. Slee after contributing 17 (7 for 145.) Mr. Rogers was only at the wickets for an over when a break was made for lunch. Play being resumed at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Macbeth made one or two good drives when he was stumped by Mr. Slee. (8 for 172.) Mr. Nicholson was caught before he could add any more and then Dr. MacCartie was bowled, the innings closing at the same total.

At 4-15 p.m. H. H. the Thakore Saheb's team commenced their innings, Messrs. Morenas and Edlmann, the first two batsmen sent to the wickets playing the bowling in a free manner. Both men succeeded in getting several boundary hits but after being together for about forty minutes Mr. Edlmann who had previously given a chance in the slips was disposed of by Mr. Rogers (1 for 38). Mr. Samal Sing Deen joined Mr. Morenas, and seemed very timid in playing Mr. Steel's bowling, the Gymkhana players gathering together round the slips and endeavouring to catch the batsman out. Mr. Morenas after playing up well for about another ten minutes was eventually disposed of after putting together 26, being bowled by Mr. Rogers (2 for 55.) Mr. Sing was bowled in the same over by Mr. Rogers (3 for 60) and Mr. Pogson was caught and bowled by Mr. Steel (4 for 62.) Captain Steel was also sent back to the tents by the Gymkhana captain (5 for 71.) Mr. Bannerman was joined by the Thakor Sahib and after the latter had made a good cut to the off for the 3, European was bowled by Mr. Clark, who had been substituted for Mr. Rogers (6 for 77). His Highness after putting together a total 7 runs was caught by Mr. Nicholson the wicket keeper (7 for 79), and the innings closed for 81 runs which gave Bombay the victory by 91 runs. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr E E Steel, b Junglee	64
Mr A P Gould, b Pogson	10
Capt E Smith, c Bannerman, b Shewshunker..	27
Mr N Durrant, st Slee, b Edlmann	6
Dr Kilkelly, st Slee, b Edlmann	17
Mr Cookson, st Slee, b Edlmann	0
Mr F Clark, c Pogson, b Edlmann	12
Mr J B K Macbeth, st Slee, b Edlmann	19
Mr T H Rogers, not out	8
Mr E F Nicholson, c Ramjee, b Edlmann	0
Dr F MacCartie, b Junglee	0
Extras	9
Total...	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Ellmann	95	47	7	6
Mr Pogson	60	45	1	1
Mr Shewshunker	50	26	2	1
Mr Junglee	82	35	4	2
Mr Morenas	10	5	0	0

H. H. THE THAKOR SAHIB'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

Mr Morenas, b Rogers	26
Mr Edlmann, b Rogers	24
Mr Samal Sing, b Rogers	4
Mr Pagsan, c and b Steel	5
Capt. Slee, b Steel	6
Mr Bannermann	
H H the Thakor Sahib c Nicholson b Steel ..	7
Mr Jemglee, b Clark	0
Mr Chaman not out	1
Mr Shewshunker, c and Steel	0
Mr Ramjee, b Clark	0
Extras	2
Total...	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr E E Steel	115	27	7	4
Mr. Clarke	55	26	2	3
Mr. Rogers	60	18	2	3

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT D ARBUTHNOT has been transferred to the R H A, and posted to B Battery, about to proceed to Rawal Pindi.

COL R B Lane, Rifle Brig, and Maj A Davidson, K R R C, are the Aides-de-Camp in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge at Hamburg.

COL T E S Hickman, who has completed his four years in command of the 21st Hussars, has been granted an extension in the appointment until January 1 1893.

THE command of the 1st Bn Leinster Regt, at Agra, which has become vacant by the retirement of Col J H Campbell, will be given to Maj A S Woods, of the 2nd Bn at Aldershot.

DEPY SURG-GEN C H GIRAUD, PMO, Eastern District, and commanding 6th Div, Medical Staff Corps, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to embark for service in India.

THE leave from India granted to Brig-Gen G Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has been extended from three to six months, and he will not now take his departure for Bombay until October.

THE vacancy among the general officers of Royal Engineers, caused by the retirement of Lt-Gen Prichard is to be absorbed. The next vacancy will promote Col Sir Charles Warren to the rank of major-general.

INDIA AND THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

THE SPECIAL INDIAN MEETING.

AT the special Indian Meeting of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant (delegate of the Bombay Municipal Corporation) spoke as follows :—

My only justification for responding to the call that has somewhat unexpectedly been made upon me lies in the fact that the city of Bombay has asked me to come here as its representative, and that as the officer charged for nine years with the chief executive administration in that City, a City which in recent sanitary progress is fairly entitled to its proud motto *Urbs prima in Indis.* I have been connected in a very practical way with many of the important subjects touched upon by previous speakers. If the deliberations of this section of the Congress tend to increase the sympathy felt in this country for India and to bring enlightened opinion to bear upon many of the sanitary problems that have to be solved there, its work will not be in vain. I was glad to hear one of the previous speakers say that our watchword must be *festina lente*, and it must be remembered at the outset that it is as unreasonable to generalize about India in sanitary matters as it is, so Sir John Sharhegs' book on India reminds us in regard to racial and geographical characteristics. For on the one hand we have rural districts for which the only suitable measures must be of the more elementary mosaic description, and on the other we have large cities, such especially as the one which I have the honor to represent, where we need to apply all that science and the most modern experiences of European towns of corresponding importance can give us. In the one case fads, over departmentalism, and premature legislation, may be the worst foes to real progress, in the other the most approved schemes of our European science may fail if they are not introduced with the adaptations required by local habits and conditions. The chief factors for improvement must be the spread of education, personal influence, and the gradual force of example, the example namely of what is being accomplished in the leading cities. Whether for towns or villages the improvement of the water-supply is no doubt one of the first objects of attention, and this in the present day is a comparatively popular reform. A marked diminution in cholera is the result; but it is a fact too often forgotten that the introduction of a large body of water must be attended by efficient drainage provision unless there is to be an inevitable aggravation of the feverishness of the locality. I should like here to say one word on the subject of these vital statistics to the accuracy of which all health reports owe their value. My experience leads me to think that at present they are very unreliable. I well remember that it was my duty some years ago to examine the registers in a rural district, and in village after village the recorded deaths so largely exceeded the births that the only inference could be that the whole district would soon be depopulated. No such calamity was taking place, but the explanation lay in the fact that it was then, and still is, much more difficult to obtain a return of births than of deaths. In the city of Bombay the experience has been to the same effect. The registration of deaths there, though not of death causes, is, I believe, fairly accurate, but no means have yet been devised for obtaining a correct registration of births. For improvement in this respect I do not advocate punitive measures, except very sparingly; but I would rather endeavour to attach some advantage to the registration. For instance it may be worth while for the authorities to consider, now that the age of children in regard to factory employment receives so much attention and is often so difficult to determine, whether it might not be notified that after a certain number of years the production of a birth certificate would be accepted as the only conclusive evidence of age, and a similar provision might extend to candidature for employment in the public service. If large classes of the population could be got to interest themselves in the matter the practice of regular registration would be established. Now I turn briefly to the progress made in the city of Bombay in large sanitary measures, and as a general indication of this progress I may mention that recent legislation has given to the city in a compact codified form, comprehensive statutory provisions regarding every branch of Municipal Government, which will bear favourable comparison with any that can be found in her foremost European cities. Constitution of the governing body, electoral qualifications and arrangements, the assessment of property to the rates, the collection of revenue, the mode of accounting for it and applying it, borrowing powers and the repayment of loans, sanitary provisions regarding infectious diseases, dangerous trades, markets and slaughter-houses, the prevention of nuisances, special chapters on streets and buildings, water-supply and sewerage, the measure of control to be exercised by superior authority, all these subjects find their due place in the Code, and I am glad to see that the statutory provisions are now being supplemented by much-needed Building By-laws on the lines *mutatis mutandis* of the model By-laws under the English Public Health Act. Under every one of the heads which I have mentioned great progress has been made, but time does not permit me to go into details. Bombay may well be proud of its public buildings and its docks, its main thoroughfares present at least as good an appearance in reference to road construction and maintenance, as those of many European towns with which I am acquainted; its principal market receives the approbation of all visitors; the sewerage works and water-works now under construction or approaching completion follow the best European models, and the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence last year, who signalized by a munificent donation from a well known Parsi gentleman (Sir D. M. Petit) to supplement the existing hospitals by the establishment of a much needed Leper Asylum. This last scheme of improvement has since been largely developed by the energy of the present Municipal Commissioner Mr. Acworth. Much has been accomplished but much remains to be done, especially in regard to the completion of the sewerage works, the better disposal of refuse, and the better lighting of the city. I wish more particularly to refer to sewerage works, the disposal of refuse, and water-works, as showing not only how real are the efforts that are being made, but how special local circumstances must be taken into consideration, even in applying the best European experience, and lastly how inseparable is the question of finance from the successful accomplishment of large sanitary works. Both the sewerage works and the water-works now appoaching completion owe their conception to Major Tulloch, R.E., the present Chief Engineer of the local Government Board, to whom Madras as well as Bombay is, I believe, under many obligations. As an illustration of local circumstances to be taken into consideration, I may remind my audience that there are no such things as kitchen grates, no back yards, and that the refuse consists entirely of light vegetable matter; also that earth is largely used for the scouring of utensils. The consequence is that the litter is thrown into the streets, that the earth scourings are often stuffed into the nearest drain pipe (thus necessitating special house fittings) and that there is no valuable incinerating residium as there is in the refuse carried to the distributors in many English towns. Add to this the fact that coal is five times the price in Bombay than it is in Manchester, and that during the rainy months the litter is absolutely sodden. Then, again, within ten miles of Bombay, there is a practically unlimited area of land, now barely covered with salt water and valueless, but which, when reclaimed with street-sweepings is capable of yielding 15 pounds an acre. This is a sample of the special circumstances to be taken into consideration in solving some of the practical sanitary problems in Bombay. Again, with regard to sewerage works it has been clearly demonstrated that whatever may be the comparative advantage of what are known as the (combined) and separate systems for English towns, the separate system is the one both on the score of expense and climatic conditions, which is suitable to Bombay. A very careful and unprejudiced comparison of the two systems may be found in a report by Mr. Rudolph Heiring to the United States National Board of Health in 1884. The Bombay sewerage works now in course of construction are being carried out by Mr. Walton, who has almost an unrivalled experience in Indian city sewerage, and they have recently been examined and reported on by an eminent English Sanitary Engineer, Mr Baldwin Latham. The chief difficulty in regard to them is now the financial one. The water-works just approaching completion are known as the Tansa Works carried out entirely under the able supervision of Mr. Clarke. This is a work of which the city may justly be proud. It will give the people immediately 17 million gallons daily, and added to the existing sources of supply about 30 gallons per head per diem of lake water. The Tansa lake, artificially impounded by one of the largest masonry dams in the world, is situated about forty miles from Bombay, and the water is brought in partly by a masonry conduit, and partly by a 48" iron pipe, merely by laying an additional 48" pipe, without increasing the capacity of the conduit, and without raising the dam (although it is so constructed as to be capable of raising hereafter) the supply can be increased from 17 to 34 million gallons per diem. The works cost approximately a million and-a-quarter Sterling, and from what I have said it will be seen that part of the expenditure has been incurred solely for the benefit of futurity.

This is a circumstance which may well be considered to entitle the City to the fullest measure of reasonable liberality in its loan transactions. Moreover, it must be remembered in regard to all the large sanitary works that the City has now been called upon to undertake that the present generation has inherited nothing from its predecessors. It is especially with regard to this question of finance that I ask the indulgent attention of this audience. I well remember how, when about seven years ago, I invited tenders for 40 lakhs of rupees to bear interest at 5 per cent. as a first instalment towards carrying out some of the large works to which I have referred. I was dismayed when less than ten lakhs were tendered, and this, too, at rates averaging about 92. Fortunately a friend came to my rescue with an offer of 20 lakhs which he has now no cause to regret. This inspired confidence, and though something like ten times ten lakhs have been borrowed since that date, Bombay 5 per cent. Municipal securities now stand at a 105. They may well do so, for the financial position of the City is sound and its debentures are every bit as safe an investment as Government Paper. Moreover, no loan can be raised without the approval of Government, and a private company would have been only too glad to undertake the Tansa Works, merely for the profit of the undertaking. But owing to what I humbly think an unwise and unnecessary restriction, there is some fear whether, without undue burdens on present tax-payers, funds can be provided to complete indispensable works. Bombay may well wonder why, with its present Municipal self-Government, its assured position and the enterprise it has evinced it should not aspire to the same financial treatment that is engaged by other cities of the Empire. Its own Act provides that loans may run for 60 years, but notwithstanding the exceptional character of the Tansa Works, which might well justify special legislation, it has been rigorously limited to a period of 40 years. I understand that an English City, for a project endorsed by the local Government Board, may either go into the best market for its loan or obtain the required funds from the Public Works Loan Commissioners at 3¼ per cent. But the Indian Government were unable to accede to the application of the Bombay Corporation either for a loan or even for a guarantee, and being restricted to the Local Indian market the City does not enjoy in England borrowing facilities, even of a South American republic. It would ill-become me to speak disrespectfully of the decision of Government; and being unaware of the reasons which led to that decision I am unable to criticize them. But this I know, that the prayer of the Corporation was endorsed by such an influential body as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and in view of the very grave sanitary interests involved, I shall be very glad if the sympathetic attention of this Congress should conduce to some of the fetters being removed and to the performances, assured position and wants of the Bombay Corporation, being more accurately known.

The adjourned meeting was held on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, in the Theatre of the London University, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff in the chair. Present: Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Thos. Crauford, Sir W. Moore, Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., Sir Owen Burne, Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore, Surgeon-General Cornish, C.I.E., Professor Corfield, Brigade-Surgeon Harvey, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Surgeon-General Bidie, C.I.E., Sir Chas. Lawson, Surgeon-Major Hendley, C.I.E., Mr. Dadabai Naoroji, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E.. Deputy-Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, Mr. K. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., Surgeon-Major McGann, Mr. S. Digby (Honorary-Secretary for India), Mr. Baldwin Latham, M. Inst. C.E., and others.

Sir William Wedderburn proposed the following resolution:—"That, looking to the interest shown by India in the Hygiene and Demography Congress, and considering the probability that other tropical countries and colonies would take a similar interest in future congresses if a more prominent position were given to the consideration of subject in which they are specially interested this meeting recommends to the Permanent Committee that in future congresses a tropical section be formed with a view to a more full discussion of questions affecting sanitation and the origin of disease in tropical climates."

The resolution was seconded by Sir Douglas Galton and supported by Professor Corfield.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The discussion on the papers read on the previous day by Sir W. Moore, delegate for the province of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major T. Holbein Hendley, Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, delegate for Rajputana, was resumed by

Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I. (delegate for the Punjab, and formerly Secretary to the Government of that province), who adverting to the interest taken in the present Congress by the chiefs and people of India mentioned that in two cases he could call to mind feudatories had shown in matters of sanitation an example to those parts of India under the direct administration of the Crown. The first town in India—other than the Presidency towns of Calcutta and Bombay—into which a scientific system of pure water-supply was introduced was Jeypore, capital of the feudatory State of that name, whose ruler, a Hindoo of very high caste, did much by his enlightened action on this occasion to remove the prejudices of his fellow religionists in all parts of the empire. Again the first place—indeed he believed the only place—in India in which the cellular system of imprisonment—the only system under which the terrible outburst of disease in Indian gaols can be effectually averted—was a feudatory State, the State of Bhawalpore. Referring to a message sent by Miss Nightingale in favour of measures being taken for the sanitation of rural villages in India, Mr. Thornton, while sympathizing with the benevolent objects of the message, urged that as a measure of prudence it would be much better, in the first instance, to concentrate sanitary efforts upon towns, which were the *foci* and radiating centres of disease, instead of frittering away resources and irritating the people by attempting the introduction of elaborate systems of sanitation for which the peasantry were at present quite unprepared. He concluded by referring to the malarious effects of canal irrigation in Northern India, and urging upon the authorities greater vigour in dealing with the matter. He suggested that, until the proper drainage of affected areas had been completed, stringent measures should be taken to prevent the abuse of irrigation: and, in particular, he urged that in malarious tracts, especially those in the vicinity of towns, no high-level irrigation should be permitted.

Brigade-Surgeon Harvey assured the meeting that the Government of India were fully alive to the necessity for securing better sanitation for the country, but they had to contend against the ignorance, apathy, and prejudices of the natives of India as well as being hampered by the want of money. The natives of India, however widely they might be separated by distance and language, were unanimous upon two points, namely, objection to innovation and to taxation. It must be remembered that an alien Government could not afford to run counter to the prejudices of the natives, and until the natives had been educated up to the necessary point in respect of sanitation the Government were almost powerless to take the necessary steps to improve the sanitation of the country. The financial needs of India were enormous, money being continually required for the construction of roads, railways, canals, irrigation works, schools, and colleges, in addition to the enormous sum required to meet the military expenditure. The consequence was that whenever any extensive and costly sanitary scheme was brought forward it had to be rejected simply from want of money. Not long ago it was discovered that the injection of permanganate of potash was a specific cure for cobra poison and it was proposed to furnish the natives with hypodermic syringes and a quantity of permanganate of potash, but the scheme had to be rejected because it was found that it would entail an expense of £ 120,000,000. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Russel Aitken entirely concurred in the opinion that had been expressed as to the difficulties in the way of sanitation that were caused by the prejudices of the natives.

Mr. Baldwin Latham, civil engineer, bore testimony to the admirable manner in which the Bombay Waterworks were constructed. The health of the larger Indian cities was better than that of most of the European capitals.

Brigade-Surgeon McGann (delegate from the Government of Mysore), Surgeon-General Bidie (delegate from the Government of Madras), Mr. Osmond (delegate from the Corporation of Calcutta), Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., and Mr. Ardaseer D. Cooper having spoken, Dr. Bahadurji said that the Indian municipalities should be compelled to look after the purity of their air as much as after that of their water.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S TASK.

Sir W. Wedderburn said he had had three papers sent to him to read by native gentlemen—one entitled:—

"Our Sanitary Wants," by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, of the Bombay Army, and Civil Surgeon, Thana; a second entitled "A Note on the Hygienic and Demographic Condition of India," by R. B. Vishram Ramji Ghole, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy; and third "On the Sanitary Condition of the Towns and Villages of the Bombay Presidency," by K. V. Dhurandhar, medical officer and Superintendent of Vaccination, Baroda. These papers, Sir W William said, had been written at the special request of the Poona Sarwajanik Sabha, the body who had delegated him to attend the Congress. In the first paper Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, in referring to the villages of India, which contained nine-tenths of the total population of the country, said:—

"What is the normal sanitary state of an Indian village? Imagine a collection of low huts, mostly straw-roofed or thatch-covered, the cattle tethered in the hut side by side with the human inmates. The cattle generally consist of cows, bullocks, and buffaloes; occasionally there are pigs, donkeys, goats, and fowls. These inmates of the hut are in open air during the day, but at night lie upon the ground beside their master and master's wife and children. There is hardly a window or an opening for ventilation. The excreta of the cattle lie on the floor or are channelled out and swept into a receptacle at the adjacent corner of the huts, or allowed to accumulate between huts. Much of the fluid excreta sink into the ground-floor of the hut. The dung-pit, which is not far removed from the huts, exists, as a matter of course, in every village as a final repository for any cattle excreta that may happen to be removed from the vicinity of the huts. These dung-pits are annually emptied as manure for the fields which the villagers cultivate, and are as necessary for agricultural purposes as the very grain they sow. This dung-pit is not far off from the water-supply of the village. A solitary well—perhaps two or more—supplies the whole body of villagers. The fluid contents from the dung-pits, following the natural law of percolation, contaminate the water of the well. Close to the well, washing of clothes, often filthy rags without soap, without disinfectants, washing of animals and of men, is carried on from day to day. This ablution water sinks into the soil, eventually to escape into the well. If there be a tank or a quarry-hole in the rainy season, or a well with a flight of steps, whereby men can get at the surface of the water itself, the washing is done in the water itself. The process of ablution is very characteristic indeed. The man dips his feet into the water then his hands; he next takes a mouthful of water, which he promptly throws back into the water with a sharp scouring of his throat, and the discharge of the mucous contents thereof. Then he washes his body, changes the cloth round his waist and finishes with washing the same. If the bather is a woman who has come with a ghurra (earthen jar or pot) for her day's supply of water for cooking, drinking, and other domestic purposes, she takes this very water home in as contented and unconcerned a manner as if it had passed through hundreds of filter beds, pure and undefiled. Conservancy is equally of the most primitive kind. The human excreta are also not found very far from the water supply. There are no private privies, no public latrines in small villages. The back yards of huts, near fields, and even gulleys or spaces between an adjoining houses, are used for natural purposes. In a country like India, for eight months of the year the sun is very powerful, and acts as a prompt desiccator, thus minimizing the evils of the want of conservancy arrangements, especially where the village population is very limited, but in large villages, when such excreta of healthy men and sick men promiscuously lie within the contaminating area of the prime water-supply of the village, the danger to health must necessarily be great. It is this that in times of cholera epidemic renders all efforts to give medical relief futile. It is this that tends to keep up the virulence of the disease. It is this that renders an epidemic a source of danger to all, demolishing families without check or without choice as between the rich or poor, the young or old, the sickly or robust. Such is an Indian village ordinarily. If mortality is not greater it is solely due to the supervision of the minor revenue officers, goaded on by the moral influence and periodical visits of the higher district officers. There is no special sanitary officer for a village with any special knowledge of, or training in, sanitary science. The patel, the lowest revenue officer, with hardly any education, is the general supervisor of the village. Assisted by the talati he is the "maid of all work," so to say, of the village. He is the registrar of the vital statistics. Births he registers all right, and deaths likewise, but he has no idea of the causes of death. That is mere guess-work. Add to all these, which I would call natural conditions of an Indian village, the abject poverty and the utter disinclination of the villagers to change their habits, manners, and customs, handed down from time immemorial, and the picture will be complete. It will at once be apparent, from what I have stated here, where our difficulties in sanitation lie. Sanitary rules may exist, and they do exist. It is the executive we want to carry out these sanitary rules. He must be a man from amongst the villagers; but he must be one who not only himself understands what sanitation means and how sanitary measures should be brought to the notice of the villagers and how he should help them and persuade them to carry out those measures, but he should also have an official *status* which will command respect and be tolerably well paid. The minor sanitary officers must work direct under the deputy sanitary commissioner of the district or under the civil surgeon of the collectorate. There appears to be no necessity, in my opinion, for a sanitary board or a punchayet. There could hardly be one single hut in the present state of society in a village to furnish a man who understands what sanitation really means. Sanitary measures requiring money from the villages would touch the pockets of the individual members of the board or punchayet, and the utility of important but costly measures will be therefore underrated and often not seen. The deputy sanitary commissioner or the civil surgeon is the most enlightened and properly-educated sanitarian in the district. All sanitary proposals, projects, and undertakings should emanate from him. He is the most qualified to order them, execute them, and control them. As in matters connected with the civil station in which the civil surgeon resides he is independent of the revenue officers, but works with the collector as his sole medical referee, so in the matter of village sanitation he should be the sole sanitary adviser of the collector. One of the greatest wants of the country all over is a pure and plentiful supply of water—water for drinking purposes and water for agricultural purposes. Drinking water must always remain uncontaminated. As in villages so in large towns, water is liable to contamination from soakage of all kinds of filth, especially when in private houses wells and privies stand side by side. It should be the prime care of all Government sanitarians to insure a copious supply of good potable waters. It is not enough to start water-works in principal towns alone. They should be provided with filtering beds, and all tanks and wells which supply drinking water should be periodically cleansed and repaired in a systematic manner. That the construction of canals for irrigation purposes is an important sanitary measure, necessary to avert famines and pestilence, goes without saying. Its importance is practically acknowledged by the State. It seems to me that in modern days the consideration of giving towns and villages an abundant supply of water should be a sanitary reform that should not be left to the whims or caprices of village committees, or even of town municipalities. It should be insisted on and even carried out by Government, inasmuch as people are not sufficiently educated to ask for such important sanitary measures of their own accord. If they are called upon to do it through municipalities the majority of members are so far incapable of recognizing their own best interests, and so far from wishing to have a good supply of potable water, that they may not pass the measure at all. Every large town should have its waterworks. Where there is want of money it should be borrowed, and the posterity which will, in the end, be the greater gainer from such works should be made to contribute —the town handing down the debt from father to son. Such an inheritance of debt from parent to son in any country would not be unjust or undeserved. It would be supremely needed in such a poverty-stricken country as India if any costly sanitary work is to go on at all or be begun in that earnestness of spirit which its importance may demand. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the chief sanitary difficulties in India are want of money and want of special sanitary officers in each village. For the masses of the lower classes to appreciate sanitary laws or to understand them popular education of the lower classes must advance, and when in popular schools the elementary principles of hygiene are taught, and the newer generations grow old, carrying with them the lessons of their younger days, in time they will practically carry out the dictates of sanitary science in their own lives, and, as is but natural, their sons will follow. But the State, to start with, will have to take the lead, will have to begin the noble work of sanitary instruction in our elementary schools. It is after the sanitary truths shall have been dinned into their ears till they come to believe in them as self-evident truths that permissive legislation can be of any avail. Just now side by side with instructing people, the Government must be prepared, through its officers, to carry on the work of village and general sanitation as it has hitherto done with no small success to themselves or benefit to the people. Sanitary instruction will have to be more thorough and systematic before a man can himself appreciate the real importance of the subject. The Indian student, to be a practical scientific sanitarian, will have to be practically educated to appreciate the practical difficulties of carrying out sanitary measures. Then, and then alone, can there be any hope of sanitary principles trickling through him to men of ordinary education, and from these again by practical example and personal adherence to rigid sanitary laws in daily practice, to the vast masses of the lower classes, to whom the conduct in life of the higher classes serves as a silent, but yet not unobserved or uninfluential example."

VACCINATION AND LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask the favour of your allowing me space for a few words with respect to the letters that appeared in your journal of the 1st instant, bearing on the subject of vaccination.

When Mr. Jussawala's letter appeared on the 16th July last, I little thought that it would be the precursor of others, and certainly did not expect any from 5,000 miles off; but the agitators against vaccination seem to be indefatigable; and not content with the results obtained nearer home, they needs must spread their opinions to these climes, although it is a far cry from London to Bombay. The courage of their convictions would be worthy of admiration even if the convictions were not intrinsically faulty and founded on imperfect and incomplete data as has been well exemplified in the Third Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination. I am surprised that Mr. Cragoe ventures to assert that Mr. Tebb came off with flying colours in his evidence; but, perhaps, Mr. Cragoe thinks that we outlandish people take very little interest in these matters, and that we could not have had the opportunity of reading the reports of the Royal Vaccination Commission. Mr. Cragoe, however, hits off the mark. I could point out excerpts where Mr. Tebb as well as their champion statistician Mr. R. Wallace, were forced to admit the incompleteness of the data on which they had worked and the twisted inferences which they deduced therefrom. But the object of my writing these few lines is to ask these worthies *et hoc genus omne* to wait until the report of the Royal Commission is out; the so-called three Reports hitherto published are only minutes of the evidence taken by them, and do not show the result of their labours. The work of administration in this country is so very different from that obtaining in England that a hue and cry raised prematurely, as these good men, no doubt, with the most honest intentions, try to spread here, is much to be deprecated, for it must be clearly understood that the question is still a vexed one, and whatever may be the opinion of anti-vaccinationists, Jenner's "matchless discovery" still holds its own.

Your other correspondent, J. H., rather insinuates that the result of work done in Germany has yet to be tested by time, seeming to imply, or leading us to infer, that the cardinal motto on the anti-vaccinationist's banner that "vaccination affords no protection against small-pox" will be verified by a general outbreak, or, at all events, such an out-break of small-pox in that country as would show the inutility of vaccination. Why may not the result of the work of anti-vaccinationists in Leicester and other Municipal centres be tested in the other way? The outbreak of small-pox in Sheffield and the voluminous report on it by Dr. Barry has sufficiently demonstrated the utility of this "rite." I fear that the literature of anti-vaccinationists will fall fruitlessly on Indian soil, and certainly on Hindus, among whom inoculation for small-pox has been an immemorial "rite" established, it may be presumed, on its protective influence.—Yours, &c,

Bombay, Sept. 5. S. V. K.

THE DELIVERY OF THE EUROPE MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday afternoon about 6 p.m., the English Mail steamer was signalled and she must have anchored off Carnac Bunder about 7 p.m. The first batch of mails reached the General Post Office at 9-30 p.m., and in consequence of this late arrival, no delivery of overland correspondence was made last night. This must have been very disappointing to the public, especially to the European residents of Malabar Hill. The public have a right to expect some explanation from the Post Office on this point. This is, as your readers must be aware, not the first instance of the kind that has occurred during the past twelve months. I wonder what the Post Office people have to say in the matter. The public have every right to expect an improvement in this question, and I hope, therefore, that this short letter will attract the notice of Mr. Hutton, the new Postmaster-General.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 7. EXPECTANT.

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

"EXPORTS CREDE" writes to the *Indian Engineering*:—I have before me a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* of 12th August, which contains a full report of the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in dealing with the scantlings of timber for floors and roofs.

Your readers will probably remember that, during the past year, several buildings have collapsed owing to bad foundations, and weak walls. These failures have evidently stirred the Municipal officials up to do something; and like people who are suddenly awakened out of their sleep, they have gone about the matter in a half dazed condition, which is pitiable and laughable to behold—pitiable on account of the hardships that are likely to fall on the people of Bombay if the framers of this Section of the By-laws are allowed to carry the day; and laughable to see the amount of knowledge some of the framers have brought to bear on the subject.

The worst feature in the case is the attempt to exclude all timber other than teak in buildings.

Had the framers belonged to the "Bombay-Burma," or to any other teak trading firm, they could not have served their masters better; and the tax-payers of Bombay, worse; and to boldly say that teak is the only wood suitable for building is shewing a knowledge of forestry and engineering that is wasted in their present capacity as "by-law framers." Had they confined themselves to the statement that teak was the only wood available at times, this would have been a totally different matter.

The reason for the run on this especial wood is not far to seek. The Forest Department is a revenue-making Department and whatsoever kind of timber brings in the most revenue, is worked to death to the exclusion of all others. A single instance of this will suffice. The P. W. D. are constructing a road through a forest which abounds in valuable timber for building both bridges and houses, but there are no teak trees in this particular forest. The Executive Engineer writes and asks the Conservator of Forests of that particular Circle if he will girdle the trees and season them for him. To which the Conservator replies, that he can't do that, but gives some advice regarding seasoning timber, such as keeping them in the shade, and allowing free ventilation, in fact, an attempt to teach the Executive Engineer what he should have known long before he joined the Department. But the Conservator, on again being asked if he can lend elephants to the P. W. D., again expresses his inability to do so. The matter then drops and the P. W. D. cart teak some forty odd miles for bridge and house construction—the teak costing something more than five times the amount, that wood equally good, if seasoned, could be got out of the forest close at hand.

This farce is not carried out in only one or two instances, but in every place there is a hankering after teak, because it is the only wood which brings in revenue to that revenue-making Department—while the Department of expense is spending three or four times as much money as there is any necessity for. Now Engineers don't use only teak from choice, but from necessity. They are not in a position, or rather they have not trained elephants and the staff, to cut other timber for themselves; and consequently teak is the order of the day and the only wood in the market, and will always remain so until the man arises that will not look at the receipt side of the Forest Department only, but will take a wider view of the matter, and balance the loss created by one Department against the imaginary and plausible receipts of the other.

THE *Hindu* takes this view of the "Gubernator Indignans:—"The native gentleman that wrote to Mr. Caine is certainly guilty of exaggerated and misleading statements, and Mr. Caine himself might have refrained from giving publicity to serious assertions against public officials made in a private letter. Mr. Caine will of course hereafter take better care before taking as well-founded the assertions of his regular Madras correspondent. And we feel bound to remark that those native gentleman who undertake the responsible task of enlightening their friends in England on matters connected with the administration should take special care about the accuracy of their statements and facts. Otherwise they not only expose themselves to public censure but place their English friends in a very awkward position. As for His Excellency's refutation, we must say that greatly as we sympathise with His Excellency, we feel unable to commend the manner of his speech. We are sorry he was so far carried away by the warmth of his feeling as to forget that, speaking as the head of the Government and holding an exalted office, he was bound to observe certain decorum and dignity in his utterances. He might have avoided many of the words which he used to give sharpness to his criticisms and added to his dignity and the weight of his refutation."

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THE HYDERABAD DIAMOND CASE.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF 23 LAKHS.

MR. WOODROFFE with Mr. Dunne (instructed by Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co.) applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Calcutta Police Court on Friday, on behalf of the Nizam of Hyderabad, for a warrant for the arrest of Alexander Malcolm Geary Subonjee, *alias* Alexander Malcolm Jacob, under Sections 406, 409, and 403, for criminal missappropriation and criminal breach of trust, as a merchant, in respect of 23 lakhs of rupees, and also for a summons, under Section 94, to produce a certain valuable stone, and a search warrant under Section 96. The complaint, Mr. Woodroffe said, was signed by Albert Abid, Chamberlain of His Highness the Nizam, and the circumstances of the case were as follows:—Jacob arranged with His Highness in March last to sell him a diamond, a model of which he showed His Highness. It was an Imperial diamond, and the price was fixed at Rs. 46 lakhs. Jacob then told His Highness that unless he got an advance of Rs. 23 lakhs, which was to be deposited in his name, he could not get the stone. If the diamond was not approved, the Rs. 23 lakhs would be returned. After this Jacob, acting in the first instance through a Mr. Tremearne, arranged that the diamond should be sent out from London by Messrs. Pittar Leveson & Co., Jewellers, through their Agents here, Messrs. Kilburn & Co. A sum of £2,200 including insurance, as security against all risk, was to be deposited; and if the sale of the diamond was not completed before the 31st of July, this amount was to be forfeited, and the diamond returned to the owners at London. It was arranged that the diamond should come out by the first steamer in June, and on the 24th of May, Jacob wrote to Mr. Abid, who was present when the arrangements were made with His Highness for the purchase of the diamond, that he had to deposit with Messrs. Kilburn & Co. a sum of Rs. 50,000 before he could receive the stone, and he must have half the amount of the stone, Rs. 23 lakhs as agreed upon, before he could take the stone down to His Highness. If his Highness approved of the stone, he could pay the other half, and if he did not approve of it, the diamond would go back to the owner, and His Highness would get back the Rs. 23 lakhs. Subsequently Jacob sent a telegram to Mr. Abid, saying that the diamond had arrived for His Highness, and to ascertain whether the Rs. 23 lakhs had been deposited in the Bank at Hyderabad or Calcutta, as he must have the money, or forfeit the Rs. 50,000 deposited by him with Messrs. Kilburn & Co. His Highness listened to the solicitations of Jacob and gave him credit for Rs. 23 lakhs, which was deposited in his name in the bank. On the 10th of July, Jacob drew out Rs. 22,50,000 from the bank, which he paid to Messrs. Kilburn & Co., and got possession of the diamond, which was valued by Messrs. Pittar Leveson and Co., at £150,000. Jacob got possession of the stone, together with the Rs. 50,000, which he had placed in deposit with Messrs. Kilburn and Co. He also drew out the balance, Rs. 50,000, from the bank. Jacob then went to Hyderabad with the stone, and asked Mr. Abid if he had the model in his possession. He explained to him that the stone was not the same as the model, but was smaller, and suggested that he would change the model which, however, was with His Highness. Jacob was ushered into the presence of His Highness, to whom he showed the stone, which was rejected. Jacob was put out considerably by the transaction not being concluded, and at a subsequent interview with Mr. Abid, said he had been put to great expense, which he hoped would be paid to him. This was conveyed to His Highness, who said he had nothing to do with that, the arrangement being *pussin* or no *pussin*. Jacob had purchased with the Rs. 50,000 balance of the 23 lakhs deposited in the Bank and the Rs. 50,000 deposited with Messrs. Kilburn and Co., a large quantity of jewellery from Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s *toshakhanah sale*, which he asked His Highness to purchase, but which offer was declined. In fact Jacob had used the Nizam's money for the purchase of the jewellery and in obtaining possession of the diamond, which he retained and had by him. On the 21st July, Jacob wired to Messrs. Kilburn and Co. that the diamond was rejected, as there had been some foul play. Messrs. Kilburn accordingly wired to Messrs. Pittar Leverson and Co., London, that the diamond was returned, by which Jacob would lose the security of £2,200. Jacob then sent another telegram to Messrs. Kilburne and Co., asking them to "secure draft, if favourable; Nizam cut me six lakhs," implying that he had sold the diamond for 40 lakhs. Jacob, however, kept possession of the diamond, which he took away with him from Hyderabad, but he did not return the 23 lakhs nor the Rs. 50,000, given to him for a deposit to Messrs. Kilburn and Co. These monies were, Counsel said, entrusted to Jacob under express conditions from Highness the Nizam, and he had committed criminal misappropriation of this sum and also criminal breach of trust as a merchant and agent. Jacob says now the Nizam had purchased the diamond for 40 lakhs, and he would give it to His Highness if he gets all his expenses. A summons, Mr. Woodroffe said, was also required for Jacob to produce the diamond and also a search warrant. The diamond which Jacob took to his Highness was not the same as the model, nor was it such a diamond, Counsel said, as any one in their senses would pay 40 lakhs for. In reply to the Court, Mr. Woodroffe said that Jacob was now at Simla, but the offence was committed here.

Albert Abid, examined, said:—I am the Chamberlain of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. I have been sent here by him in this matter, to lay this complaint against Mr. Jacob. I have known Jacob for three years. I saw him in January this year at Bombay, at Watson's Hotel. I had a conversation with him there. He said there was a diamond which he had spoken to His Highness about, and he had a model of it, which he would show me if I liked. He asked me to go with him to David Sassoon's, and he would show me the model of the diamond. He took me to Sassoon's, but said the model had been taken away by some one. We returned to the hotel, and I did not see him again till at Hyderabad four months after. I saw him in the Lingumphulli Gardens at Hyderabad. His Highness the Nizam was seated in a room upstairs. Jacob had an interview with His Highness, and showed him the model of a diamond, which he asked His Highness to buy. He said formerly the price of it was one crore and twenty lakhs, but it was now being offered very cheap. His Highness asked what the price was, and Jacob replied fifty lakhs. His Highness said it was too much, and Jacob said he would have to bear a lot of expenses, but he would take forty-six lakhs, the diamond to be returned if not approved of. His Highness agreed, saying "*pussund* or no *pussund*" Jacob then sold five lakhs' worth of jewellery to His Highness. Jacob asked me to get an advance of Rs. 50,000 to get the diamond. He told His Highness that they would not trust him with the diamond, but if His Highness would deposit in his name twenty-three lakhs in the bank, he would deposit that amount with the owners, and obtain possession of the diamond, to show him. His Highness replied: "Very well, I will deposit the money accordingly." Jacob then said if His Highness should approve of the diamond, the other twenty-three lakhs would be paid to him. If His Highness did not approve of the diamond, it would be sent back to England, and His Highness would get back the twenty-three lakhs deposited by him. His Highness replied very well, but told Jacob to remember that the agreement was *passund* or no *passund*. Jacob then went away. Witness deposed to letters and telegrams that had passed between him and Jacob.

Mr. W. H. Cheetham, of Messrs. Kilburn & Co., was also examined.—He said he had some business with Messrs. Pittar Leverson & Co. regarding a diamond known as the "Imperial diamond." In the first instance the arrangements were made with Mr. Shirley Tremearne. Jacob came on the scene later. Previous to the deposit of Rs. 50,000, he had communication with Messrs. Pittar Leverson & Co. and Mr. Tremearne. Jacob was to deposit Rs. 50,000 to secure the return of the diamond. He had the option to return the diamond up to the 31st of July. In the event of the diamond being returned, Jacob was to forfeit £2,200, to cover insurance and other risks. The price of the diamond at London was £1,50,000. The diamond was to be sent out by the first mail in June. The diamond arrived on the 26th June. He saw Mr. Jacob on the 10th July at his office and they went to the Bank of Bengal. Jacob handed over Rs. 22,50,000, and the diamond was handed to him. On the 10th July witness understood from Jacob that twenty-three lakhs had been deposited by the Nizam, and transferred to the Bank of Bengal here in Jacob's name. He understood that Jacob was to take the diamond to Hyderabad and submit it to the Nizam for inspection for an intended sale. The Rs. 50,000 deposited with the firm was returned to Jacob by cheque. Witness believed that on the same day Jacob drew out from the Bank of Bengal the balance of the 23 lakhs. He handed the diamond to Jacob on receiving Rs. 22,50,000, transferred to the credit of the firm. Witness also gave evidence in regard to the telegrams received from Jacob, and those sent by his firm in connection with the diamond.

Some formal evidence was tendered, and Mr. Woodroffe submitted that there was now sufficient on record for the issue of the process asked.

His Worship observed that this was a very serious matter, and it was a non bailable offence. If arrested Jacob would have to be brought down to Calcutta in custody.

Mr. Woodroffe replied that the man could apply to the High Court for bail.

His Worship said Mr. Cheetham's evidence showed that the purchase was at first cancelled by Jacob, who afterwards said the Nizam had offered him six lakhs less than agreed upon.

Mr. Woodroffe replied that this was false on the face of it, as Jacob had left Hyderabad after the diamond was rejected, and he had no other interview with the Nizam after the first one. He had taken the diamond away, and if purchased, the Nizam would not have let it go.

His Worship thought there was no concealment.

Mr. Woodroffe said that an enormous sum of money was in question, and Jacob's statement and telegrams to Mr. Cheetham did not agree with a long telegram he had sent to Mr. Abid. It was a fraud from beginning to end, and for the ends of justice a warrant should be issued. There was the fact that Jacob had spent the Nizam's money in purchases at Hamilton's sales before even he had seen the Nizam.

After some further argument, His Worship directed the issue of a warrant against Jacob, and a subpœna to produce the diamond. A search warrant was also granted to search the house and office of Jacob for the diamond and documents connected with the matter.

Mr. Woodroffe asked for a search warrant on the Alliance Bank, Simla, Jacob had stated that they stood security for the Rs. 23 lakhs, and the diamond might be with them.

His Worship did not see his way to do this, but on the application of Mr. Woodroffe, he granted a summons against the Manager of the Alliance Bank, to produce the diamond if with the bank, and also to produce books and documents relating to the bank's transactions with Jacob and in connection with the diamond. His Worship observed that some special arrangement must be made to bring down the diamond in charge of an officer.—*Indian Daily News.*

ALFRED S. DYER.

"TEMPERANCE MISSIONARY" writes thus to the *Pioneer*:—Sir,—On the front page in your issue of the 26th ultimo you make allusion to a "British Missionary Editor," evidently meaning the gentleman named above. As to the question of "Editorship" will you permit me to say that nearly the whole of the time since he began to be called "Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*" he has been in China and elsewhere, the work of editing that paper having been done by another,—an arrangement regarding the morality of which different opinions will be held. Anyhow, the "Editorship" has been but nominal. Next, he is not a "Missionary" in any received sense of the term; that is to say, he is not the accredited agent of any Missionary Society, English or otherwise; nor is the work popularly supposed to be the occupation of a missionary, the work that occupies him or that brought him to Asia. Further, he is not a "Reverend" (the title you give him), this being, as you know, the distinctive title of a minister of the gospel regularly ordained and authorised by the recognised authorities of some denomination of Christians. (I do not say that he does not preach: that is a different matter.) Lastly, the gentleman alluded to (a member of the Society of Friends, better known as "the Quaker") is not in any sense a representative or a spokesman of the missionary body. Quite the contrary; most missionaries repudiate his leadership, distrust his judgment and his methods, and disagree with that peculiar use of his tongue and pen to which you most properly allude. Like the Rev. Mr. Evans, he has often been alluded to in the public press as a spokesman of the missionary body and a representative of the religious element in the population of India. These two gentlemen represent only their own peculiar selves. Most religious-minded persons have long been of opinion that the both of them do more harm than good to the questions they meddle with. I am concerned only for the interests of fact; and as I believe this to be also your own chief concern, I write merely for public information and caution.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

THE report failure of the Russian harvest and the prohibition of the export of rye have had a considerable effect on all the Continental corn markets, and there has been a marked rise in the prices of both rye and wheat. For instance, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a pound of rye meal, which hitherto cost only nine or ten pfennigs, now costs over nineteen pfennigs. The effect of the famine, will, it is feared, be felt both in France and India.

The Russian Government is having an exhaustive inquiry made into the amount of the stocks of wheat in the different parts of Russia, the price asked by the holders, and the means available for moving these reserves. The system of relief works for the necessitous is to be on a very extensive scale. Not only are the people to be employed in making and repairing roads, but they will be set to building military barracks, for which plans have already been draughted, having the streets of cities, planting forests, and constructing canals. During the coming autumn the making of the railway connecting the important coast town of Petrovsk on the Caspian with the station of Beslane will be commenced.

According to a despatch from Warsaw published by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, all the mills in that city are exclusively engaged in the preparation of rye-flour and bran. In the neighbourhood of Warsaw all the available steam threshing-machines have been hired at high prices. The object of the mill-owners is to export as much rye as possible before the coming into force of the prohibition on the 27th inst.

The Russian Imperial ukase prohibiting the export of rye does not apply to Finland and grain exporters have seen in this fact a means of evading the law by shipping rye to foreign ports via Finland. A Helsingfors correspondent telegraphs, however, that the Finnish Senate is contemplating the introduction of a measure prohibiting the export of rye from Finland, fearing that otherwise the Imperial Government will stop the export of grain to Finland, which is dependent upon Russia for its supply.

The official organ of the Russian Ministry of Finance announces that the yield of rye this year is estimated at 711,000,000 poods, but that owing to the present supplies being nearly exhausted 994,000,000 ponds are required to supply the wants of the population and for sowing purposes. There was, therefore, a deficit of 283,000,000 poods, which would have to be replaced by potatoes and maize.

At the Ministerial Council held at Berlin on Aug. 15, under the presidency of the Imperial Chancellor, it was decided, in view of the action of the Russian Government with respect to the exportation of rye, and the unfavourable harvest prospects, to lower the freightage rates upon the State railways for corn and mill cereals. It was also resolved to maintain the corn duties at the present rates. The policy indicated last June by General Caprivi will, it is said, be adhered to.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Hamburgischer Correspondent*, which is frequently made the vechicle of semi-official communications, states that the intention of the Government to use wheat in the bread supplied to the army is an important advance in the deliberately adopted policy of the Government to make Germany more independent than hitherto of foreign countries as regards her economic interests. Supposing even, proceeds the despatch, that the Russian rye prohibition has this year been really prompted by the bad harvest, it is not impossible that at some later date political reasons may dictate measures of that kind and the edge of such an eventuality must be blunted, so far as it lies in Germany's power to do this with the resources at her disposed. The questions relating to this matter are being carefully considered in the different Government departments with especial reference to the present situation.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* learns that in spite of the confidence displayed in the official and semi-official Press, great uneasiness prevails in the Cabinet as to the development of the corn question. The *Kolnische Zeitung* learns that on decreeing the prohibition of the export of rye, the Russian Government intended to lay up large stores in view of a possible war, and to put Germany into difficulties.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Referring to the extraordinary grain crop of the present season, President Harrison said:—"It happens that, just with this great surplus, we find a scarcity in all countries of Europe. This is our opportunity, and I cannot see how it is possible but that these exports of grain which are now reaching the limit of capacity of our railroads and ships shall soon bring back to us the lost gold we sent to Europe and more that we did not lose."

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HOME OPINION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE principal feature of interest at the Congress of Orientalists, writes the *Sunday Sun*, will be Lord Dufferin's inaugural address. Lord Dufferin believes that much good may result from the periodical interchange of information by the leading *savants* of Asia and Eastern Europe; and as he is himself an authority on Oriental subjects, his remarks are likely to attract considerable attention. The spirit of exclusiveness which has led to the breakdown of the negotiations with the middle Templars for the use of the Inner Temple Library, whilst their own is closed for repairs has not been shown in the case of the "wise men from the East," the Inner Temple Hall having been put at the disposal of the Congress for the opening meeting.

"Baboo-English," as it is contemptuously called, writes the *Daily News*, affords occasional food for mirth among us; but English papers appear to be not altogether barren of like entertainment for the Baboo mind. An Indian journal points out that the rejoicing of an English clerical organ over what it calls "the welcome news from India that three Bengal regiments have been converted," together with its observation that "Providence has indeed blessed our work," comprises a double mistake. First, the regiments referred to are not Bengal, but Madras regiments; and, secondly, "conversion" is in this case simply a technical term implying that the regiments referred to have been abolished. Another "home journal" has, it appears, described the late Senapati as a person "whose civilization is still so rudimentary that he feeds on insects." This mysterious charge having been investigated by our Indian contemporary, it turns out that its sole foundation was the fact that the Senapati was accustomed to chew betels—that is, betel nuts. It was an accidental mis-spelling in the telegraphic message that gave rise to what the English journal very correctly described as "An extraordinary story from Manipur."

Vanity Fair writes: Sir Henry Morland's death, which occurred this week at the age of fifty-four, removes one of the most useful public servants in India. Thirty-nine years ago he entered the Indian Navy as a midshipman, and when that force was abolished he received the appointment of Transport Officer at Bombay. He subsequently became Chief Harbour Officer, the importance of his duties increasing with the growth of the port; and for many years he has been the principal adviser of the Indian Government on maritime matters.

Sir Henry was a Jubilee Knight.

The special meeting at the Hygiene Congress to discuss the question of sanitary progress in India, observes the *Globe*, seems to have come to the conclusion that the progress has not been very great. Certainly a more appalling account than that which was given by Surgeon-Major Kirtikar and Mr. Ghole of the average sanitary condition of Indian towns and villages could not be well imagined. The water, upon which they are generally dependant for drinking and cooking purposes, is often filthy to the extent of being actually poisonous. The air of the small houses is so horribly vitiated that many of the natives fall victims to pulmonary consumption without having been touched by any hereditary taint. Ventilation and cleanliness in the streets and narrow alleys are simply non-existent. Cholera and fever are invited and encouraged by every condition of ordinary Indian life. The chief factors for improvement, according to Mr. Ollivant, must be the gradual spread of education, personal influence, and the example of what has already been accomplished in the way of sanitation in the larger and more important towns. That is all very well, but the process is likely to be slow. A good deal of the backwardness of India in this respect may be put down as the consequence of Lord Ripon's policy of placing municipal matters in the hands and under the sole supervision of natives, without regard to the nature either of the village or of the natives that inhabit it. The supervising officer of a large village is very often the lowest revenue officer of the district; revenue officer of the district; probably a man without any special education, or, indeed, with very little education at all. As long as the initiative rests with such men reform is likely to be long in coming.

Truth writes: I am continually exposing cases where soldiers and public servants (in the lower ranks of course, nowhere else) suffer in pocket from compulsory removal to India. The latest instance to hand is that of a colour-sergeant in a line regiment, who in England receives 1s. a day extra duty pay. On his proceeding to India this allowance is reduced to 7 rupees per month, which, at the present rate of exchange for the soldier, are worth 10s. 9½d. The man is, therefore, a loser to the tune of about £1 a month by his removal to India. In addition to this, I understood that the allowance of twenty rupees a month which a colour-sergeant in India receives for stationery, repair of arms and certain other small expenses, generally falls short of the actual expenditure by about three rupees, or more, the balance having to be made up out of the man's private pocket. Such shabbiness is grossly discreditable to the Government, but the scandal of it is accentuated by the notorious fact that officers in higher grades profit substantially by allowances of the some kind. I could mention a case of one C. O. in India, receiving his thirty rupees "command allowance," who has never yet been known to disburse a penny of it.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"THERE are a few matters connected with Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to South Africa which, although they will not in all probability find a place in his lordship's letters, may still," writes a Cape correspondent, "be interesting to the public at home. Lord Randolph's condemnation of the cuisine on board the *Grantully Castle* was considered so unjust that on the very next voyage of that vessel from England an illuminated address, signed by all the saloon passengers, was presented to the chief cook, whom Lord Randolph would only 'curse,' to use his elegant expression. In this address the cook was publicly thanked for his excellent management and his great success in providing for the comfort of all on board. Several passengers who had previously taken voyages in the *Grantully Castle* stated that the cooking on former occasions was in no respect inferior to the cuisine on which the cook was so highly complimented. Lord Randolph's attention to his creature comforts has created much contemptuous amusement. An African traveller, who on his return from Mashonaland met Lord Randolph's cavalcade on its way to that country, gives in a conversation a ludicrous account of the noble special correspondent's paraphernalia—two French cooks, waggons containing cases of champagne (which must on its importation to Cape Colony have paid heavy duty), and goats and cows, to secure the eminent explorer an abundant supply of new milk. His lordship's gastronomic idiosyncrasies have been the subject of references in the pulpit. Last Sunday, July 26th, the Very Rev. the Dean of Cape Town, preaching in St. George's Cathedral, before his Excellency the Governor, drew a most disparaging comparison between the Queen of Sheba, who was able to rough it on her journey to King Solomon, and distinguished politicians of the present day, who require such elaborate provisions for their personal comfort. "His lordship's disregard for the feelings of others, which found its open expression in Sunday card-playing on the deck of the *Grantully Castle*, is also evidenced by his ungracious references to Government House, which have given much offence. His inconsiderate conduct has given rise to some stories which are, I trust, apocryphal. A leading Cape politician expressed the general sense of the community with regard to Lord Randolph when, in the course of conversation, he observed, 'We may be a poor lot here, but we would not have *him*.'"

IF his own account, given to an American official at a State banquet, is to be trusted (says the *Chronicle*), the heir to the Russian Czardom is far too busy to travel round to country houses with "counters" in his pockets. The Czarewitch spoke of the long years of preparation, the many studies, the necessity of acquiring not only several foreign languages, but also of becoming more or less acquainted with the numerous dialects of his own people. He has to know something of the habits and aims of the roving Tartars on the steppes of Asia and of the quiet Finns of the north. Since he became sixteen years of age he has regularly attended the sessions of the Council of State. He has learned how to command an army, and he has familiarized himself with the proper evolutions of a naval squadron. He assured his American auditor that the pathway of a future Russian Czar was by no means strewn with roses.

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and Poona

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

DR. BAHADURJI AND MR. HOLT HALLETT.

DR. BAHADURJI at the sitting of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, laid the following "analysis of Mr. Holt Hallett's paper on Factory Legislation in India" before the members:—

On reading Mr. Holt Hallett's paper, one cannot help noticing that no allowance is made for the different conditions of labour in the different factories. There is, therefore, much confusion of ideas, and the real truth is lost in a mass of conflicting assertions and sensational recitations. The questions which suggest themselves to an ordinary truth seeker and require exact answers are these:—

1. Does Mr. Holt Hallett consider the term "workers" a definite one? Does he really think that 8,000,000 females work in the Indian mills and factories and workshops? Does his summing up of the number of females employed in the spinning mills, towards which his attacks are principally directed, show enormous totals?

2. Has he seen, or even heard of, with his physical eyes and his physical ears, any human "babies in arms" working in any mill or factory on the surface of the earth, and that for any number of hours, night and day?

3. If he has, by what physical laws does he account for these prodigies of babies to be the offspring of his "puny overtasked Indian workers who have only one fifth the stamina of the English labourer, and who toil in dark and unwholesome dens?"

4. Does he know how much of the physical ailments he describes is due to the insanitary conditions of the chawls? Has he been inside any of these chawls? Which is more unhealthy, to sleep in the chawl rooms, or to work in these factories during the day, when one can go out at intervals to breathe fresh air? Does he know what ventilation means to the mind of the Indian operative?

5. Is he aware that improvement in the sanitation of the small factories by legislation is not only welcome to his "bloodthirsty and inhuman" Indian mill and factory owners, but actually courted by them? How did this fact happen to escape his eye when studying the Factory Commission Report of 1884?

6. Mr. Thomas Drewett, who knows what ginning factories are, and who is quoted by Mr. Holt Hallett, distinctly says, at page 175 of Factory C. R. of 1884, that there is *very little dust* in the ginning factories. By what process has Mr. Holt Hallett manufactured these words into '*the air is choked with cotton dust and fluff*'? Does he moreover imply that the work in the ginning factories is extremely arduous? Why does he not accept the fact studied by him and quote Mr. Drewett, who knows that the work is of the *lightest nature*?

7. How did he come to know of children being employed in the ginning factories? Is it a mere story he has heard, or he believes to have heard?

8. What is this "abominable cruelty of working lads, girls, women, and children, day after day for 23½ *hours at a stretch*"? Does one's common sense and simple knowledge allow one for a moment to believe in the possibility of the existence of such a cruelty, much less to repeat such absurd and impossible stories?

9. Mr. Holt Hallett quotes Mr. Drewett about these 23½ hours of daily work. Mr. Drewett, however, says, "of course in speaking of 23 hours—(and not 23½ hours, as Mr. Holt Hallett reads it)—I mean that the woman was relieved by her friends or relations, and the longest interval she may have is of two or three hours." By what process does Mr. Holt Hallett manufacture the believable and unvarnished fact of working for 23 *hours with rest intervals of as much as 2 to 3 hours* during which friends and relays came in as relays, into the absurd and revolting story of *working day after day for 23½ hours at a stretch*?

10. Mr. Holt Hallett charges the Factory Commission of 1884 to be largely composed of persons interested in Indian factories. Does he do so from actual knowledge, or from his own peculiar knowledge and ways of presenting facts?

Is he not aware that of the 11 members of the Commission, eight were of the independent class?

11. Does he really mean to assert that young persons keep standing for five hours a day at a machine? Is it possible with young persons?

12. Is he aware that flat foot is common enough in people who go barefooted? Would he not accept the experience of medical men, who can speak from knowledge of the present mill hands, that knock-knee is by no means very common amongst them?

13. In doffing is there much physical strength or constrained position required?

14. How many months give 14 hours of light enough for work from dawn to dusk? Can he cite many mills which have worked for 14 hours? Does he know that the hottest season of the year it is in which the Indian operatives are most regular in their attendance and in better health in spite of the longer hours of work? Is it in all seriousness urged that heat is unnatural to the Indian workman because the English workman cannot bear it so well?

15. The 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. hours of work for women obtain chiefly in the ginning factories, that work only for short seasons. Why should these be mixed up with the 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. hours of work in the spinning mills?

16. In the age we live in, with so much night travelling and so many other cases of persons on night duty, would it be natural to say that night work is contrary to nature?

17. What source of information could it be that speaks of fatal heat apoplexies amongst the Indians? Is it that the men, women, and children who work in the open fields under the burning rays of the sun are seized with heat apoplexy that they don't sleep at night?

18. Is age the sole factor to be considered from a health point of view? Is not nature of the work a most important element to be considered in reference both to age and hours of work? Are the children who work in the fields all day and earn next to nothing, or those that loaf about in the streets in a semi-starved condition and crowd the reformatory institutes, better off than children who do a little actual work throughout the day in the mills, and who earn enough to enable them to be better fed, better clad, and better cared for?

19. No doubt the Indian operative is deft with his fingers. But does that imply that he is laborious with his muscle and his mind.

20. What analogy is there between the English and Scotch artizan, on the one hand, and the Indian on the other? The Scotch does not make the best spinner and weaver, the English is, simply because he is not so clever and deft, but though he may not have the deftness of the English artizan, certainly he has his muscle. Has the Indian operative the muscle of the English or the Scotch, though he may have the deftness of the former? Does deftness mean muscular power or physical force?

21. When Mr. Holt Hallett speaks of the Indian operative as ill fed, does he do so from personal knowledge and observation? Did he not learn exactly the contrary from the words of the operatives themselves recorded in the Factory Commission Report, which he is supposed to have studied? Is he similarly informed when he speaks of the Indian operatives being more wretchedly housed than workers outside the mills. Is it any analogy to compare the work of a child with that of an adult? The Indians who "have one-fifth of the stamina of the English," during their pilgrimage do their 20 to 30 miles a day without exhaustion in their natural way of making short journeys with frequent short stoppages all day long. They cannot do it like the English who have long journeys with less frequent but longer stoppages, nor does the long rest afterwards enable them to get over their fatigue. And is not this in accordance with the natural physical laws of work and energy?

22. Does Mr. Holt Hallett want us to believe that he can study the conditions of labour in India by reading the reports and opinions in his own peculiar way, as has been sufficiently shown, better than the Government on the spot, whose statements he challenges?

23. Mr. Holt Hallett makes great capital of his own extracts from the Factory Commission Report of 1875, and ill-uses the Report of 1884, as shown in questions No. 6 and No. 9.

Does he want to legislate for the India of 1875 or of 1890? Does he think that India has not progressed since then?

24. Where did he read of inflammation of lungs and air passages being common in mill operatives? Does he see so much more of it across the water than do the medical men on the spot, with the help of their physical eyes? Where did he learn that the mill operatives suffer from stomach derangements more than other classes of labourers in India?

25. Has he seen his "wretched mill operatives exposed to the inclemency of weather in the open air for the remainder of the night, whilst waiting for the door to be opened at day-break?" If one gets up even at 3 a.m., he takes time to cook his food and walk down to his mill. He cannot be at the mill till after 4-30. Day-break is at 5 o'clock. What does Mr. Holt Hallett mean to convey by picturing the interval between 4-30 and 5 a.m., as the "remainder of the night?"

26. Why does he want the factories to be heated with steam in the hottest season of the year? Whence this unique experience?

27. Not one operative, except the jobbers, works quite 300 days in the year, and does not go to his native country every year or two for a month or longer. With this knowledge in his possession, for he must have studied the reports, by what process of logic and according to what canons of truth he assured his hearers the other day that the Indian operative is denied all time for recreation and domestic happiness?

28. Was the knowledge that he must have derived from a study of the reports as to the physical condition of the mill operatives, conveniently allowed to slip his memory, when he was drawing the barrowing picture of the "dark, dirty, dusty, overcrowded, unwholesome dens" of the Indian mills, and of his "puny, overtasked" labourers therein?

29. He may be acquainted with the history and results of factory legislation in England. Does he seriously want people to believe that he is equally acquainted with the history and results of factory legislation in India?

30. Is he not evidently ignorant of the experience narrated at the demography meeting by Mr. Hamilton, of the results of such legislation, even in England?

31. Does Mr. Holt Hallett know that the industry, if at all affected, it will be for the better, by factory legislation; but it is the operatives who will suffer from any indiscriminate application of English factory laws to all conditions of factory labour in India.

32. Is it not due to "ignorance of facts, and to the consequent continued belief in the long since exploded plea" of uninformed humanitarians, that facts happen to be distorted, and even accusations are recklessly made against the Indian Government with having their "Councils dominated by capitalist interest?"

33. When Mr. Holt Hallett quotes the opinion of medical men, way does he omit to quote the very first paragraph in the report, which distinctly lays down that the Medical Committee did not find any deteriorating of physique or health of the mill operatives as compared with labourers outside the mill?

34. It is because it was diametrically opposed to his picture of the "puny, overtasked, &c.,&c.," operatives?

35. The medical opinion is quoted apparently to have the hours of work in the Indian mills shortened. But, indeed, does defining the hours (so that people's life and limb may be safe by not working in the dark, as distinguished from dusk) mean shortening them? Does defining mean shortening in any case? I may add that I am acquainted with the Medical Committee personally, and know their views on the subject which are distinctly against shortening the hours.

36. Mr. Holt Hallett must be aware that Dr. Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, whom he quotes with satisfaction to support his views, repudiated *in toto* the conclusions Mr. Holt Hallett sought to draw from her writings and public utterances. Was it fair to have kept his audience in complete ignorance of the fact?

Does he mean to assert seriously that he knows better what Dr. Mrs. Pechey-Phipson means by her writings and her public utterances?

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

A FRENCH correspondent of the *Times*, in the course of an article apropos of the reception accorded to the French Fleet at Cronstadt and the subsequent visit of the squadron to Portsmouth, says:—"In this contagious enthusiasm one fact escapes notice, which, peaceful as it seems, puts in the scale of events a heavy weight, which changes the centre of the European balance—I mean the visit at this very moment of our fleet to Portsmouth, the immense significance of which nobody seems to observe. It is not that this visit destroys the prodigious effect of the visit to Cronstadt; it is not that England draws nearer France or Russia; but by this visit to Portsmouth, solicited by England—and that is at the same time its greatest skill and its highest significance—by this visit to Portsmouth England openly and manifestly disengages herself from the Triple Alliance, which they would have liked her to join. By this visit to Portsmouth, following immediately the visit to Cronstadt, England resumes again her absolute independence; she ceases to subject her will to that of any other nation; she takes neither the place of a fourth in the alliance of the three Powers, nor of a third in the alliance of the two. She thus has a free hand, and remains an independent and consequently formidable spectator, having acquired the right of pronouncing her quos egol and of making it heard. Henceforth, whatever faction governs England, it cannot remain neutral at the threat of a war, and no nation would dare to engage in a conflict without knowing beforehand to which side England will incline.

"If she turns towards the Triple Alliance, her accession would give it a crushing power; if she joins France and Russia, she would, without doubt, oblige the Triple Alliance to hesitate, and perhaps to draw back; and, whatever may be said or done, England disposes henceforth of the most formidable support that either of the parties could dream of possessing. All the protestations in the world will not alter the import of this fact, and the day that England asked for the privilege of receiving in her ports a French fleet, she effected the cleverest stroke in the domain of European politics that has been witnessed during the last twenty-one years.

"This is a fact which, I repeat, does not seem to have been noticed, or which was purposely neglected; and yet it should undoubtedly have been revealed, in order to give logical sequence and interpretation to the incoherent array of events which are now taking place.

"At the same time, I am glad to add that I consider the fact just mentioned as a sure token of peace. I fear neither the exuberance nor the nervousness of others. England has, and can have no other desire than peace. As long as, owing to these recent events, she alone remains free in her movements; as long as, in turning to the right or to the left she can incline the scale to the side she wishes the friends of peace can be certain that she will realise their desires, even, if needs be, by disengaging herself from her natural sympathies.

"At this moment those to whose hands is committed the safety of nations understand the situation without its being necessary to point it out to them, and none of them would like, by their own fault, to throw England who at this moment is devoted to the maintenance of peace, into the arms of their adversaries.

"As for England, we can be certain, that she will do her utmost to prevent an outbreak, one of the least consequences of which would be the retarding of civilisation."

The *Temps* of Aug. 19, referring to the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, says:—"Guided by his own sense of policy, or informed by certain very clear symptoms, Lord Salisbury has desired on his part also to complete and give his own comment upon certain recent acts of his diplomacy. He has understood that in England a Government could not afford to be, or to appear to be, unfaithful to the traditions of a policy of non-intervention. The revelations on the Anglo-Italian understanding and the visit of William II. to London seemed liable to make the attitude of the United Kingdom somewhat too definite. Lord Salisbury has desired to bring people back to a more exact view of the situation. If he extended his hand to France by inviting Admiral Gervais to Portsmouth, it is not—there must be no mistake—in order to leave it there for ever in an unforeseen alliance; it is to prove that he conducts his policy with hands that are unfettered."

AN INVESTITURE AT OSBORNE.

THE Queen held a private investiture of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Empire, and the Distinguished Service Order at Osborne, on Tuesday (18th ult.). Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, entered the Council Room shortly after three o'clock, when the following-named officers were severally introduced by Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, preceded by Sir Albert Woods (Carter), bearing the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, when her Majesty invested them with the riband and badge of the Military Division of the First Class of the Order, General Sir Charles Patton Keys (who received the honour of knighthood), Lieutenant-General Sir John Chetam M'Leod, Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood.

The following officers were likewise introduced to her Majesty's presence and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested with the riband and badge of the Second Class of the Order:—Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock (who had previously been knighted), General William Templer Hughes, General John Field, Lieutenant-General Charles Crawfurd Fraser, Lieutenant-General Wilbraham Oates Lennox, Lieutenant-General William John Williams, Lieutenant-General Henry Edwin Weare, Lieutenant-General Alexander Abercromby Nelson, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, William Alexander Mackinnon, Major-General Henry James Alderson.

The Order of the Indian Empire was conferred upon the following:—Surgeon-Major Thomas Holbein Hendley, Vincent Robinson, Esq.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTING SYRUP is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPAFY, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE KANDAHAR DEBATE.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, on this subject, writes to the *Times*:—Sir,—I am sorry if I have unintentionally accused Mr. Curzon of being too well informed on any subject, but he spoke with such an air of absolute authority as to the contents of the correspondence between the Ameer of Cabul and the Government of India that I naturally concluded he had read the despatches. If the Ameer's only grievance was that he thought the terminus of the Chaman Railway had been fixed without his consent on his territory instead of our own, then I fill to understand why Mr. Curzon and Sir John Gorst so triumphantly referred to the correspondence as proving that the Ameer would not listen to any proposal to extend the railway to Candahar. Any ruler may reasonably object to having a railway thrust into his dominions before his leave has been asked, although he may be quite willing to construct railways himself in his own territory; and the essence of my argument was that nothing should be done without the Ameer's permission. Sir John Gorst, while stating that "the negotiations related to the particular point at which British Indian territory ended and Afghan territory began," drew from the despatches the inference that "if we were to attempt to carry the railway one mile into Afghan territory there would be the very strongest remonstrance on the part of the Ameer." It is a wholesome rule that a Minister who quotes official correspondence in a debate shall lay the papers to which he refers on the table of the House of Commons; and as soon as Parliament meets again I shall ask the Under-Secretary of State for India to take this means of showing what the Ameer really did say.

Not satisfied with defending himself, Mr. Curzon rebukes me for what he is pleased to call my "undeserved imputations" on Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues for neglecting the interests of our trade with Central Asia. But they stand condemned out of the mouth of their own distinguished executive officer, Mr. O'Connor, who in his latest report on the inland frontier trade of India declares that the Ameer of Cabul is deliberately ruining it by the imposition of heavy duties on English and Indian goods, while the Russian goods which compete with them are subjected to light duties. Is this the action of a friendly ruler who has received a million of money in hard cash by way of subsidies from the Government of India since he was placed on the throne of Cabul? What steps have Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues taken to abolish the differential tariff by which the Ameer shuts out our merchandise? I am not in their confidence; I only judge them by their acts. I have been in no hurry to find fault with their policy. I have watched and waited till it became quite clear to me that we get no return whatever for all the enormous expenditure by which we have tried to create a strong and friendly Afghanistan as a bulwark against Russian aggression. The Ameer evidently has the profoundest distrust of our intentions, and no wonder, for our whole system of frontier defence seems to be based on the belief of the authorities at Simla that we cannot defend the independence of Afghanistan, and that we must, when war breaks out, let the Russians quietly overrun and occupy the greater portion of the Ameer's dominions and only attempt to stop them when they have reached Candahar. This plan implies the superiority of Russia as a military Power, and the Ameer, wise in his generation, is already more anxious to propitiate the Russians than he is to show his gratitude to the English for all they have done for him. If the Russians ask him for a concession to construct a railway from their frontier to Herat, how can he now refuse to grant it? When we once resolved to treat the Ameer as our friend we ought to have abandoned the idea of isolating Afghanistan. We should have concluded a treaty of commerce with the Ameer and offered to lend him English capital for the purpose of building railways throughout his territory, which would have been under his own control. Perhaps it may not yet be too late to adopt such a policy, which would be more to the purpose than uttering childish lamentations over the energy with which Russia prosecutes her Imperial enterprise in Central Asia.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. M. MACLEAN, Eastbourne.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN BURMA.

THE following correspondence on the subject of railway development in Burma is published in the home papers:—

Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Exchange,
Bradford, 19th August, 1891.
(Enclosures.)
Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Exchange
Buildings, Bradford, 14th August, 1891.

My Lord,—I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the pressing necessity for steps being taken without delay to develop railway communication in Burma. It is generally admitted that an extension of the lines now in operation is urgently required both in the interests of commerce and for the development of the country itself, and I am desired to respectfully urge upon your Lordship the desirability of the Government of India encouraging and promoting the construction of such lines as may be required. The Chamber is particularly impressed by the necessity for the speedy construction of a railway from Mandalay (in continuation of the line from Rangoon) proceeding in a north-easterly direction towards the province of Yunan, in China. Such a line would, in the opinion of the Chamber be an important trade route, establishing direct communication between Burmah and Western China, and by opening up new markets would undoubtedly be the means of causing a great expansion of trade between Burmah and China as well as between the United Kingdom and those countries. From reports received by the Chamber, such a line appears to be feasible, and there is reason to believe that it would be fairly remunerative. I am, therefore, desired to express an earnest hope that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to recommend that the Government of India should, without delay, either themselves undertake the construction of the line in question, and other similar lines, or that they should afford facilities for the construction thereof by private enterprise.—I have, &c.,

G. HOFFMANN, President.

India Office, Whitehall, S.W., 18th August, 1891.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. calling attention to the necessity for steps being taken to develop railway communication in Burmah, and particularly urging the speedy construction of a line proceeding from Mandalay in a north-easterly direction towards the province of Yunan, China. In reply I am to inform you that Viscount Cross is fully impressed with the importance of extending the Railway system of Burmah, and with the advantages that would arise from the construction of a line which would eventually develop trade between this country and China. The Secretary of State is now communicating with the Government of India on the question of constructing a line in Burmah towards the Chinese frontier, but a decision as to the alignment of the proposed railway can only be arrived at after careful examination and inquiry. A copy of your letter will be forwarded for the information and consideration of the Government of India.—I am, &c.,

HORACE WALPOLE.

INDIAN FORESTRY, &c.

THE *Scotsman* has the following letter:—

Sir,—The intimate relationship existing between agriculture and stirpiculture is only very partially realised; so, whilst the influence of cultivation of the soil upon civilisation is often acknowledged, that of climate upon human culture is still too little understood.

As climate so largely depends upon atmospheric components, as well as upon elevation, location, and soil, the time may not be far distant when climatology will rise from the low status of a tabulative or indicative semi-science to that of a creative science, like chemistry. This would imply that not only would forestry become a vital sub-division of meteorology, but that meteorology itself would practically possess the power of abolishing famine in India, of materially lessening the waste of life and property throughout the world, and of appreciably helping to rear a race healthier, happier, and higher than ever before.

Lest this should seem utopian, let us casually glance at the reverse side of the question, and note a very few instances of deteriorated climate, due to ignorance, recklessness, or weakness. Cyprus, owing to the deforesting of its highlands, has lost in both fertility and sanity, for the increase of soil washed down from the hills has impeded the streams, produced morasses, and bred malaria.

In a minor degree the Swiss valleys have been subject to hailstorms, so soon as the partial deforesting of the mountains permitted the meteoric evil to descend unimpeded.

In Judea the bare limestone hilltops provide too little soil, whilst the valleys have been imperfectly fertilised at their expense.

The climate of our own manufacturing centres has markedly degenerated from as purely artificial causes, and were it not for the concomitant progress of sanitation, as well as the influx of fresh country-bred blood, the physical deterioration of the inhabitants would be correspondingly observable.

The meteorology of the near future will, I trust, mitigate the more hostile climates of Asia, Africa, and America, as well as help to subdue, for the good of man, the waste places of Australia. If not, why not?—I am, &c.

PHINLAY GLENELG.

ARRIVAL OF THE SQUADRON.

THE French Squadron made its appearance in the Solent just before three o'clock on Wednesday, 19th ult., and its passage up the familiar roadstead towards Osborne Bay was witnessed by an immense concourse of visitors. Large numbers went out in excursion steamers and hovered around the friendly invaders as near as they dared, while many smaller craft cruised about in the neighbourhood of the forts where the water was less rough. After a somewhat tempestuous night and a heavy downpour of rain in the early morning the sun broke through the clouds in the forenoon and a stiff breeze from W.S.W. chased away the showers, to the great delight of all concerned.

It became known early in the morning that had Admiral Gervais been so inclined the fleet under his command might easily have sailed through Spithead before the hour of noon; the official arrangements had decided, however, that the French Squadron was not to be received before 3 p.m., and accordingly the ships cruised about in the Channel until the appointed hour. At eleven o'clock the Seagul, with Staff-Captain Phillips, of the Fire Queen, on board, left the dockyard for the purpose of awaiting the arrival of the French Fleet, and conducting it to the moorings in Osborne Bay, as laid down by the Queen's harbour master. Admiral Lethbridge was also on board the Seagull which steamed out into the Solent and took up her position to the south-east of the Nab Lightship at two o'clock. The Seahorse, commanded by Captain Nevill, left the dockyard with a numerous party of representatives of the press, in charge of Lieutenant Hamilton of the Rattlesnake. The flagship of the French fleet hove in sight at about a quarter to three. The Seagull rapidly increased her distance from the Seahorse, which steamed away to the starboard, so as to allow the visitors to pass across her bows. When the Seagull had arrived at the proper distance from the French flagship, she signalled to the commander that a pilot would be sent on board when the ships arrived in calmer water, and then turning she led the way towards Spithead, a little in advance of the Marengo, the flagship of Admiral Gervais. The French vessels came on in columns of division line ahead. The Marengo led, and was followed by the Requin. Then came the huge floating for the Marceau, which was succeeded by the Furieux. The torpedo gunboat Lance brought up the rear, while the Surcouf, a deck-protected cruiser of small tonnage, scouted to starboard. Torpedo boats Nos. 128 and 129 for the most part steamed along in the wake of the Marengo and the Requin. The larger vessels bore a singularly unattractive appearance as compared with the almost elegant lines and colouring of the British Fleet. This dull colouring is said to be adopted from purely utilitarian motives as rendering the ships more difficult of observation at a distance or in uncertain lights.

It was just after half-past three when the French vessels passed the Nab Lightship, and immediately afterwards a paddle-boat, with a party of excursionists on board, came puffing up close to the Marceau, in defiance of the regulations which had ordered strange craft to keep a respectful distance. Now the French fleet was steaming right ahead under the guidance of the Seagull, in the direction of the British fleet, and as one viewed the foreign battleships from astern it became doubtful whether they presented the more uncouth appearance from that position or seen broadside on. Just before passing between the two ports the flagship altered her course somewhat, describing a curve, which for the time threw the line rather out of order. A few minutes after four a gun from the Marengo announced the commencement of the first salute. Between this point and Osborne Bay three salutes were fired and returned, but in whose honour the salutes were made was a matter of long-continued speculation on board the Seahorse. Eventually it was concluded that the first salutes of twenty-one guns was nominally to the garrison and actually a salute to the British flag, which immediately was run up at the fore. This salute was returned by the Garrison battery. Next the French flagship saluted the Port Admiral, the Duke of Wellington returning the compliment, while immediately after the Marengo saluted the flag of Sir M. Culme Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. At the commencement of the first salute the French sailors manned yards, or rather, as they had no yards to man, except on the Marengo and the Surcouf, they clambered up the rigging, and so the Frenchmen went on through the lines of the British fleet.

About half-past four the fleet paused a brief space opposite the Anson and then the Frenchman were heard cheering their comrades on the British vessels, while the band on board the Marengo played our National Anthem. The English seamen returned the greeting after their own hearty fashion. Again as the Marengo came abreast of the Camperdown, the cheering was repeated, and the Marengo bandsmen repeated the National Anthem. The French fleet were now sailing on in a line with two cables length, or about 400 yards, between the vessels. Signals went up and down with great rapidity until the Hecla torpedo depot ship—a long four-masted vessel, originally built for the White Star Line—was passed. The men were in the rigging, and the Flying Squadron were at anchor around the Hecla. At this moment the third salute was fired, and at a quarter to five the seamen of the Marengo descended from her rigging, the men on the other vessels following their example. As the foreign visitors approached Osborne Bay the men once more ran up the rigging and cheered, and once more the familiar notes of "God save the Queen" came floating on the breeze as the Seahorse arrived opposite Osborne House, on which the Royal Standard was floating. The Victoria and Albert yacht lay moored in the bay between the Frenchmen and the shore. It was nearly half-past five when the Marengo dropped her anchor, the other vessels keeping the order in which they had advanced, and the Bougainville cadet-ship following in the rear of the Lance.

The day was closing in mist, and heavy clouds were rolling up before the wind, towards the land. A slight shower fell, but happily was of short duration, and the French fleet anchored in British waters without unpleasant experiences of the traditional British weather.

At 6 p.m. the Duke of Connaught, Prince George of Wales, and the Princess of Leiningen left the jetty in the Alberta for Osborne, the Earl of Clanwilliam accompanying them to the yacht. The French Ambassador and Consul went out in the Elan during the afternoon to meet the fleet, and the Fire Queen took out a party which included the Countess of Clanwilliam and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 13.

2nd Dragoons—Capt C A Staniland retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut F B Simpson to be Capt, vice C A Staniland.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col C H C Halkett, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut-Cols:—H P Kirkwood, vice Col C H C Halkett; W L Greenstreet, vice Col C Bowen.

The undermentioned Capts to be Majs:—J Burn-Murdoch, vice J W Savage, promoted; C C Ellis, vice H P Kirkwood; J B Sharpe, vice W L Greenstreet.

Capt H M Johnstone is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—B E Morony, vice H M Johnstone; (Local Capt) W B Brown, vice J Burn-Murdoch; C F Mould, vice C C Ellis; F B Renny-Tailyour, vice J B Sharpe.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts:—A B Carey, H A Micklem, S Mildred, A Bannerman.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut-Cols:—F de L Morison, vice Col G W Thompson, placed on half-pay; F Coningham, vice Col C K C Rooke. Capt H L Hallewell to be Maj, vice F de L Morison.

The Suffolk Regt.—Qmstr-Sergt A Smith to be Qmstr., with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice honorary Capt W Cox, retired.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Sec Lieut R J C Eastwood, from the 18th Hussars, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut C H Hill, promoted.

The Highland Lt In—Lieut W C Anderson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Maj-Gen H Le Geary, CB, Royal Artillery, from Col on the Staff for Royal Artillery, to be Maj-Gen on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in the Southern District; Capt H H Burney, the Gordon Highlanders, to be a Brigade-Maj, vice Maj C Kennedy, the Suffolk Regt, about to be appointed a Deputy-Asst Adjt-Gen for Instruction.

Medical Staff.—Brig-Surg W Graves to be Deputy Surg-Gen, ranking as Col, vice G E Will, deceased, Brig-Surg F Howard, M D, from half-pay, to be Brig-Surg, vice S K Ray, retired; Surg-Maj, ranking as Lieut Col, R H Carew, D S O, to be Brig-Surg, vice W Graves; Surg-Maj, H Waghorn retires on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

THE ALLEGED FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Posener Beitung* says he is in a position to give the exact text of the "Franco-Russian Treaty of Alliance." According to him, the three principal points in this treaty are the following:—(1) Should France declare war against Germany without any serious reason for doing so, Russia will remain neutral; (2) Should France be compelled to commence hostilities against Germany after provocation on the part of the latter, Russia will adopt a neutral but friendly attitude, and will, in fact increase its forces on the German frontier; (3) Should France be attacked by Germany, Russia will side with France, and vice versa. France in any case will take Russia's part against the Triple Alliance.

On the other hand, it is maintained that during the stay of the French squadron in Russian waters neither Admiral Gervais nor any other French or Russian representatives signed or concluded verbally any convention whatsoever between France and Russia; nor were there even conferences on the subject. But it is admitted that the visit of the French squadron and the reception accorded to it have served to give a solemn confirmation to the good understanding previously existing between Russia and France, and have had the effect of ripening this understanding so that it can be converted at any moment into a real alliance, should necessity arise.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list of gentlemen cadets of the Senior Division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1891, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry. The marks are appended:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Blair, H M	2582	Hunter, G J	2272
Hancock, P B	2500	Pollard, A E St V	2257
Hall, J H	2462	Deacon, H R G	2243
Davie, J H M	2417	Galloway, H	2243
Loring, C B	2407	Craik, J	2235
Macpherson, A D	2391	Sargent, H G F	2220
Hutchinson, C A R	2357	O'Dowada, J W	2215
M'Taggart, W A T	2334	Pennell, R H E	2194
Marindin, A H	2290	Bainbridge, W F	2185
Connedy, M W K	2285	Hawes, C H	2175
Messiter, C B	2283	Warneford, G	2175
Maxwell, F H	2281		

PASSED.

Malony, C V	2169	Worship, V T	1902
Lindsay, A B	2167	Bredin, A	1893
McVean, D A D	2165	Fagan, W W	1892
Browne, H J P	2162	Isherwood, F E B	1891
Battye, A B	2153	Harbottle, R C	1889
Milner, E F	2150	Campbell, J	1887
Norrington, F C S	2149	Dalzel, A F	1887
Birdwood, H B	2138	Smalley, H D	1885
Taylor, J V	2135	Crasters, J C P	1884
Colston, H K	2133	Cotton, W L	1879
Skeen, A	2132	Murray, Hon E O	1871
Cox, E	2130	Crawford, A B C G	1870
Fox, E V	2123	Green, H C R	1870
Watt, D M	2129	McCaskill, J C H	1863
Smith, C A	2126	Henderson, V C	1861
Jackson, H W	2121	Waller, A A P	1861
Kennard, E C H	2118	Cathcart, Hon R	1860
Holder, A J	2116	Woods, C R S	1859
Scott, W	2115	Lewis, V	1858
Murray, F D	2110	Campbell, G D	1857
Haldane, R J A	2109	Bliss, J P	1854
Margesson, E C	2105	Harrington, A W D	1854
Learoyd, A G	2104	Wroughton, C	1853
Annand, E F	2100	Wade, A P C H	1847
Bickford, W W	2099	Harman, G M N	1842
Leech, E J C	2097	Cooke, H F	1838
Murison, A L	2097	Robinson, P M	1833
Earle, E S	2090	Edwards, A C	1829
Stallard, R M	2082	White, W A	1828
Chapman, H A	2073	Pigott, A F H	1826
Colquhoun, J C	2067	Pye, W E	1823
Downes, O L	2065	Cheales, R D	1821
Faunce, B	2059	Sanders, A H	1820
Houston, A M	2 53	Boxer, H E R	1818
Ready, F F	2050	Cattell, G L	1815
Stewart, C F J	2048	Lees, C H B	1814
Scott, G F C B	2035	Henniker, Major, Hon,	
Johnstone, F E	2030	C H C	1809
Roberts, W L H	2030	Stewart, A C	1808
Bartholomew, H J	2028	Roper, R T	1807
Thorne, H A	2028	Parker, H W E	1794
Johnson, C F	2014	Playne, G E	1794
Payn, W A	2013	Ord, M A	1792
Purvis, E W M	2011	Tuson, C E	1787
Hunter, W C	2008	Kennedy, A A	1786
Ommanney, A H	2007	Fulton, H A	1783
O'Brien, E	2003	Challenor, R R	1782
Greenfield, A B T	1996	Davies, E L V S	1780
Clive, P A	1995	Lock, F H	1776
Leverson, H A	1991	Heath, H C S	1774
Tuffnell, A W	1991	Stewart, N St V R	1774
Costley, H G T	1985	Fulford, R J R	1760
Green, M C A	1982	Wyndham, W F G	1758
Bliss, C	1979	Sim, H C	1757
Wilkinson, H B des V	1977	Thorpe, E I de S	1756
Bond, R E	1975	Percival, A J B	1753
Cayzer, J S	1973	Wall, A C	1749
M'Douall, R	1968	Morse, A F	1748
Somerville, J A C	1968	Toogood, A S	1741
Hope, T B	1966	Elgee, C H	1740
Turing, A H	1964	Willans, W H	1740
Harington, C H	1955	Searle, A V	1733
Carter, A J	1951	Jackson, E S	1731
Newnham, P F	1951	Lowry Corry, G	1729
Blackwood, A	1950	Ownes, F C	1727
MacNaghton, E F	1947	Vawdrey, G	1719
Labertouche, G N L	1940	Cornish, T F	1714
Garsia, H G A	1938	Paget, G L	1703
Thynne, U O	1935	Channer, A O	1702
Falkiner, T H	1929	Wilde, H N	1700
Harvey, W O	1926	Woodmass, M G E	1669
Smith, T P C	1925	Melville, A	1658
Stapylton, B H	1923	Branson, V H	1657
Benwell, R L	1921	Cameron, G E E G	1645
Whinfield, H C	1914	Gaussen, J R	1633
Codrington, H O	1912	Ford, F C	1612
Tompson, H W	1910	Cates, W J	1566
Worgan, S D	1910	Reece, J D	1550
Cox, R F	1904	Tawney, C J	1550

Qualified on re-examination.—Pennington, W. H., Walton, G. Poole, F. G. Prendergast, H. Y. D.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following candidates selected for the Civil Service of India in 1889 are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the final examination. The marks are appended:—

Lorimer, John Gordon, N W P, &c.	2727
M'Pherson, Hugh, Bengal, L P	2661
Cargill, James Dudley, Bengal, L P	2655
Brunyate, James Bennett, N W P, &c.	2642
Pauw, Edward Klaas, N W P, &c.	2579
Reid, William James, Bengal, L P	2549
Seddon, Charles Norman, Bombay	2511
Murphy, Mathew Joseph, Madras	243
Wheeler, Henry, Bengal, L P	2416
Grimley, Reginal Fearn, Madras	2310
Delevingne, Walter, Norman, Bengal, L P	2269
Webster, John Edward, Bengal, L P	2264
Ord, Arthur Burrell, Madras	2226
Love, Robert, N W P, &c.	2187
Carey, Hirzel Denis de Mussenden, Bengal, L P	2182
Maxwell, William, Bengal, L P	2179
Burn, Richard, N W P, &c.	2166
Gunter, Austin Herbert, N W P, &c.	2087
Boas Henry Julius, N W P, &c.	2086
Prescot, Thomas Leigh, N W P, &c.	2085
Bell, Charles Alfred, Bengal L P	2052
Streathfield, Claude Arthur Cecil, N W P, &c.	2049
Atkins, Charles Herbert, N W P, &c.	2041
Knapp, Arthur Rowland, Madras	1909
Thompson, Herbert, Madras	1857
Slocock, Francis Samuel Alfred, Madras	1854
Parsons, Octavius Sydney, Burmah	1846
Fraser, James Denholm, Burmah	1842
Marshall, Louis, N W P, &c.	1840
Kincaid, Charles Augustus, Bombay	1832
Cadell, Patrick Robert, Bombay	1809
Last, Arthur Walter William, N W P, &c.	1726
Cuming, Joseph Henry, N W P, &c.	1711
Leggatt, Ernest Hugh Every, Bombay	1695
Christie, George Francis Stephen, Burmah	1694
Johnston, David Landale, N W P, &c.	1685
Graham, Robert Arthur, Madras	1675
Stuart, Louis, N W P, &c.	1655
Chuckerbutty, Alfred William Goodeve, Bombay	1652
Hannay, Alexander Lidderdale, Madras	1651
Calcraft-Kennedy, Bennet Christian Huntington, Bombay	1562
Minns, Walter Hardwick Christopher, Burmah	1477
Parlett, Leonard Montagu, Burmah	1476
Jowers Harold, N W P, &c.	1462
M'Coll, Hugh Ernest, Burmah	1453
Ryves, Robert Hugh, N W P, &c.	1440
Winter, William de Lappe, Burmah	1433
Thornton, Edward Labouchere Ruthven, Madras	1421
Ross, Allan, Burmah	2422

LIST of Prizes Awarded.—Mr. Brunyate, law, £60; Mr. Pauw, history and geography of India, £25; Mr. M'Pherson, political economy, £25; Mr. Lorimer, Hindoostani (1st Vernacular), £40; Hindi, £15; Persian, £25; Mr. Parsons, Burmese, £40; Mr. Crimley, Tamil, £30; Mr. Seddon, Marathi, £30; Mr Maxwell, Sanscrit, £40; Mr. Cargill, natural science, £25; Mr. Reid, Bengali, £40.

Civil Service Commission, Aug. 13.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Darling, B
Col J C Stewart, CB, B, Cav
Col J M Madden, Bo Inf
Capt J Monteith, ISC
Capt P S Dyson, ISC

Capt D S Lewis, ISC
Lt F Shakespear, ISC
Lt D F Stuart, ISC
Surg W Molesworth, MD, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H W Gordon, BCS, 2 days and to return
Mr F E Rose, B, 6 weeks
Mr R H Hamilton, B, 6 mos
Mr G W Dick Lauder, B, 24 days
Mr S C G Wood, B, 4 days
Mr C Somers Smith, M, 2 mos
Mr J N A Eaton, M, 6 mos
Mr E C K Ollivant, Bo CS, 6 mos

Lt S H Godfrey, ISC, 4 mos
Col W A Lawrence, ISC, 25 days
Lt F Tweddell, ISC, till Feb 1, 1892
Lt E R R Swiney, ISC, 2 mos
Lt H R Cook, Bo RA, 6 mos
Bde-Surg J B Lyon, CIE, Bo, 3 mos
Surg-Maj D S E Bain, M, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr D Calnan, BCS
Mr C P Casperz, BCS
Mr J Pratt, BCS
Mr D F Addis, BCS
Mr J M Lean, BCS
Mr C C Hicks, B
Mr A J Marsack, B
Mr W H Cornish, B
Mr M S Emerson, B
Mr A E Gough, B
Mr L A Light, B
Mr S P W V Luke, CIE, B
Mr P E Raven, B
Col G N Channer, CB, VC, ISC

Col J Waterhouse, ISC
Col C H Grace, ISC
Maj F G T Welch, ISC
Maj P H Wallerstein, ISC
Capt C Stevens, ISC
Lt G H de S Lacy, ISC
Lt H J Roche, ISC
Brig-Surg W Center, B
Brig-Surg G Griffith, MD, B
Surg-Maj F C Nicholson, B
Surg-Maj P J Freyer, B
Surg-Maj R Pemberton, M
Mr P Clement, B
Mr G H Poke, B
Mr R C Dyson

NOTICES.

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The Choicest of Creams
FOR THE SKIN IN HEALTH & DISEASE.
FOR
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"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—*The Baby.*

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The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.
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EAU DE COLOGNE
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BIRMINGHAM.

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TRADE MARK.
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ANALEPTIC
INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA
ESSENCE OF MEAT
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,

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Skin Diseases

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AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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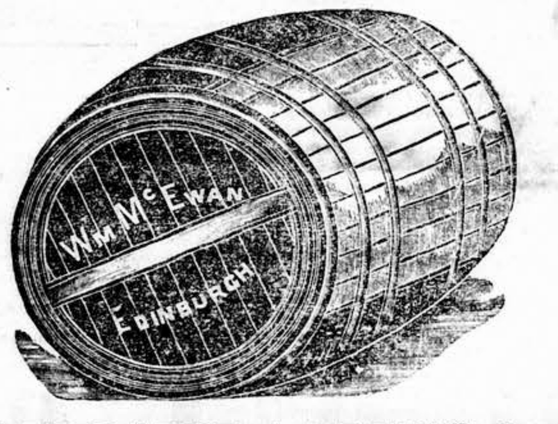

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This Essence is made from the **Choicest Hops grown,** and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the **Finest Hops,** and is a really **appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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W. HAY { MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloths a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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